INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 198- BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 6 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Aug.	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..	vessels	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..	transhipment	10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	5 Aug.	18 Aug,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
8th Aug.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF
The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

Capital.—Full of live Articles.

Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.

Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)

☞ A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co, Publishers, Madras.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

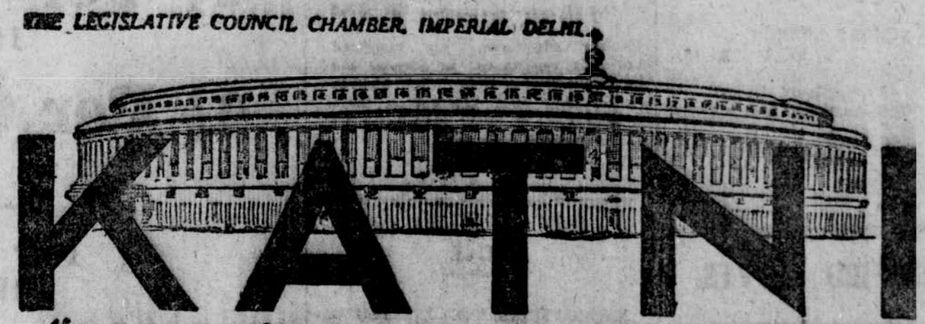
A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ltd.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The
Bombay Samachar

Shyly disclaims to cover *all* of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.

But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the

Bombay Samachar

should be your primary medium.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Fully experienced DRIVER-Mechanics. Apply in writing enclosing copies of testimonials and stating experience and wages required to Box No. 2173 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 30588

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Swetamber Murtipujak Jain preferred. Apply SHETH ANANDJI KALYANJI, JHAVERIVADA, Ahmedabad, stating minimum monthly remuneration.
A 30587

WANTED—ENGINEER expert in Oil Engines Ruston, Tengis, and Diesel. Apply with copies of testimonials, c/o. Post Box 489, Bombay.
A 30853

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Balsh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enjoin it till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1085

PERSONAL.

THE patents of the undersigned are the assets of the Indian National Congress or the League of Nations. Darab Jagose.
T R1069

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SUPERINTENDENT for the Sewage Farm of the Municipality on Rs. 75-5-100 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Candidates should apply stating their age, qualifications, previous service with testimonials if any. Those possessing any degree in agriculture such as B.Ag. will be preferred. Canvassing is prohibited.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated. 3rd August, 1928.
30885

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ROAD OVERBRIDGE AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of STEELWORK, etc., required for the above bridge F.O.R. Igatpuri, carriage to be paid at Railway Material Rates by tendering firm.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Road Overbridge at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928.

7. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 1st August, 1928.
30867

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PLATFORM SHEDS AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., required for the platform sheds at Igatpuri.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform sheds at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1928.
30886

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

Issued at Rs. 94 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1955 and not later than 1960.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

Issued at Rs. 97-8-0 per cent and repayable at par in 1934.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE 7th AUGUST 1928

and may be in cash, treasury bills, or 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 will be accepted as the Equivalent of Cash at their Full Maturity Value and treasury bills at a discount of two per cent per annum.

Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as the total subscriptions to the loan and bonds amount to approximately Rs. 35 crores (nominal) and in any case **Not later than the 18th August, 1928.**

If on the evening of the 7th August 1928, the total of the subscriptions exceeds this limit a partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash.

APPLICATIONS may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Accountants General, Madras and Burma, or any Government Treasury.

Copies of the notification giving full details of the terms will be supplied on application at any of the above mentioned places.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

IN THE COURT OF DIST. JUDGE, NANDED, DECCAN.

Present: MOWLVI ABBAS HUSSAIN KHAN, Esqr., Dist. Judge, Nanded.

Civil Suit No. 39 of 1337 Fasli.

BAKHTAVERMAL ..... Plaintiff.

Vs,

PRAIMASHANKER ..... Defendant.
CLAIM FOR RS. 3,655, H. S.

To

PRAIMASHANKER, son of Bala Shanker, aged 30, trader of Palage, Broach District.

WHEREAS the plaintiff of the above Suit has instituted a Suit against you for Rs. 3,655 H.S., you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court (at Nanded) in person or by pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 29th day of August, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the noon to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand seal of the Court this 30th July, 1928.

DISTRICT JUDGE.
30878

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our clients KHIMJI LALJI, PRANJIVAN TULJARAM and NARANDAS KESHURDAS carrying on business in Asafoetida and spices at Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay, and also at Madras and Kumbhakonum under the names and styles of Lalji Godhu and Co. and Anandji Khimji has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of Kartak, Samvat Year 1984, so far as concerns the said Khimji Lalji, who retires from the said business as from the above date. All debts due to and owing by the said firms will be received and paid respectively by our clients Pranjivan Tuljaram and Narandas Keshurdas, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same names of Lalji Godhoo & Co. and Anandji Khimji.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Attorneys for Khimji Lalji, Pranjivan Tuljaram and Narandas Keshurdas.

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
30848

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of JEKISONDAS BHAGWANDAS MODI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, till lately doing service in the employ of the International Banking Corporation now known as the National City Bank of New York. .... Deceased.

(1) HORMUSJI ARDESHIR BANKER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, being an employee in the National City Bank of New York, residing at Bandra, and (2) MAGANLAL PRANJIWANDAS THUCKER, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Merchant, both of them being the Executors and Trustees appointed by the Will of the deceased abovenamed made on 2nd day of April, 1926. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 1st day of August, 1928.
Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN AND PEREIRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
30883

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Nafaflal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SATURDAY AUGUST 11th
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENTS
The World's Greatest Comedy Attraction:—
HAROLD LLOYD
in the Paramount Release:—
THE KID BROTHER
One Year in the Making!
Smiles, Chuckles, Laughs, Roars, Hair-raising Thrills, Romance, Sympathy!
GREATEST LLOYD LAUGH EVER!
Troubles soon depart!
'Neath Harold Lloyd's Art,
Which makes you rock with laughter
And Chuckle Hours after!
He's something Elusive
Which makes him Exclusive.
WE SAY AGAIN—TO BANISH PAIN—
SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
WHO GIVES JOY UNALLOYED!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DANCE MADNESS
FEATURING:
CLAIRE WINDSOR AND CONRAD NAGEL
See the effect of a Dance-Mad World on the life of a young Married Couple on their Honey-moon in this thrilling comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION
BEATRICE CENCI
featuring an all Star Italian Cast including
MARIA JACOBINI
All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvellously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.
THE NIGHT OF LOVE
With the two most perfect Lovers
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Your eyes have never beheld such romance, love-making beauty, power and thrill.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 4.
October	19.68
December	19.54
January	19.48
March	19.56
May	19.59
Middling Spot	19.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 4.
October	19.12
January	19.14
Middling Spot	19.70

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Aug. 4. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U .S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

N. B.—Remaining "cotton" market closed for to-day, also all "produce" markets.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	276,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	198,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	2,174,00
Other Cotton Visible Supply	277,000
Total Sales	24,790
East Indian Cotton Sales	—
Total Cotton Afloat	109,000
American Coton Afloat	26,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	14,000
Total World's Spinners takings of American Cotton	136,000
Great Britain Takings, of American Cotton	32,000
U. S. A. and Canada Takings, American Cotton	33,000
Continent Takings of American Cotton	61,000
Japan, China, etc. Takings of American Cotton	10,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.

Silver—The decline was due to lack of sufficient support. The market closed steady.

Spot	27-1/16
Forward	27-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loan 2-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loan 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 4.

T T Berlin on London Unquoted.
T T Amsterdam on London Unquoted.
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.52
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.19.
T T London on Prague 163.87.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 4.

Demand Bills 485.06

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Aug. 4. Cwts.
Wheat	1,583
Linseed	3,790
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	48
Gingellyseeds	242
Poppyseed	290
Groundnuts	4,015
Castorseed	2,790
Rice	60,495
Myrabollams	371
Cottonseed	1,054
Mowraseed	2,847
Gram	1,385
Joowar	2,844
Barley	141
Bajree	804
	Tons.
Coal	62

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-3/4.
Banks selling T T 277-1/4.
Banks buying T T 276.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1/4
Banks buying 60 Days 122-1/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 138-1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 181

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 7/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-1/8 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 5/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.15 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.91 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.75 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 3rd inst. £4-4-11-1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/8 3rd inst. 27-1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/8 3rd inst. 27-1/4 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/8 3rd inst. 59-3/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent 3rd inst. 4 9/32 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent. 3rd inst. 4-1/2 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Since our last report, a small quantity of about 500 tons Deshargarh Coal ex S.S. Cydonia has changed hands at Rs. 16-8 per ton, weighed and delivered into buyers' lighters alongside the steamer. Otherwise there is no inquiry. The market being dull and quiet, on account of the mill-labour strike having yet lingered on.

It is reported in the market that a cargo of Natal Group Coal is fixed for August shipment at the rate in the vicinity of 24/6 Sh. per ton c.i.f. Bombay.

S.S. Sarvistan has been chartered for Bengal Coal, Calcutta to Bombay, August shipment at about Rs. 6-12 per ton.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

29th July 1928:—S.S. Cydonia, Desh./Seeb./Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

3rd August 1928:—S.S. Englestan, Victoria and Baraboni, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

5th August 1928:—S.S. Arabistan, Desh./Seeb./Poni, Ghushik/Bhagatadee, S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Coal Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-8-

Natal Group Coal Aug. shipment C. I. F. 24/6 Sh.

Deshargarh C. I. F. Rs. 16/8; Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18.

Seebpore/Poniati C. I. F. Rs. 16-4; Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 17-12.

Victoria and Baraboni C. I. F. Rs. 16.

Noonoodih-Jitpur C. I. F. Rs. 16.

Ghushick, Rs. 15-12.

Bhagatadee C. I. F. Rs. 15.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	£103-10-0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£92-0-0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45)	£99-0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0-14-0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0-17-6
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£22-1-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£7-1-0
French 5 per cent. Reutes	£18-10-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£138-0-0
India 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Stock	£71-5-0
India 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	£93-10-0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	£61-5-0
National Bank of India Ltd.	£54-15-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£7-8-6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£9-10-0
Shahdara, Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent. Debs.	£81-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord Stock)	£203-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	£93-10-0
Tata Power (7-1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£103-0-0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	£102-0-0

Remarks:—Hongkong Banks ex-div.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received he following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	11-8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	35
Clunes Estates	17
Cochin Rubber	32-8
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	34
Frocester Estates	46
Hatbawe Rubber	9-8
Honiton Rubber	5-8
Horawala Rubber	37
Indo-Malay Estates	14
Jambulande T. and Rub.	10
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	37-8
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	24
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	48
Matale Valley Rub.	....
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	28
Neuchatel Estates	41
North-Western Rub.	19
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. and Rub.	135-1|4
Talgaswella Tea	49
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	46
Udapolla Rubber	21
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	39

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo, Rc. 0.47-1|2 cents.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st July 1928:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,80,78.66
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	1,00,78.85
Gold coin & bullion	29,76.36
Silver bullion under coinage	2,83.70
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	12,73.02
In England	5,16.73
Internal Bills of Exchange	Nil

WEEKLY LONDON BULLION REPO

(MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.)

London, 18th July, 1928.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 11th instant constituted a fresh high record, namely £171,608,425 (as compared with £170,686,190 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £17,702,110 since the 29th April 1925—record is likely to be shown in the Bank return for the week ending to-day, in view of the continued inuux of gold shown by the movements recorded below.

only £96,000 South African gold was available yesterday in the open market; of this amount £45,000 was taken for a destination not disclosed, the balance being absorbed by the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing an influx of £1,542,000 during the week under review:—

	Received £.	Withdrawn.
July 12th	268,000	nil.
July 13th	128,000	nil.
July 14th	nil	nil.
July 16th	8666,000	nil.
July 17th	280,000	nil.

Of the £866,000 received on the 16th instant, £750,000 was in sovereigns from South Africa. All other receipts were in bar gold understood to be from Russia.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	2,159,713
Other countries	250
	2,160,563

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	23,847
France	30,409
Switzerland	287,603
Austria	15,750
Other countries	14,269
	371,878

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of June last are detailed below:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	68,577	
Netherlands	15,772	
Austria	55,370	
France	836,968	
Switzerland	140,374	
West Africa	48,340	
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas		2,500
United States of America	5,122,723	
Central America and West Indies	3,845	
Rhodesia	101,672	
Transvaal	2,625,835	
British India		168,271
Straits Settlements		8,400
Canada	229,000	
Other countries	20,691	25,696
	£8,152,106	£1,316,928

The Bank of France has decided for the present not to charge sellers of gold bars the full cost of coinage, as it is entitled to do under the law of June 25th last. Meanwhile the Bank will make a deduction of only 20 francs per kilogramme 900/1000 fine half the statutory charge for mintage.

The following was the composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June last:—

	£
In India	Nil.
In England:—	
Cash at the Bank of England	1,357
Gold	2,152,324
British Treasury Bills—value as on 30th June	9,967,190
Other British and Dominion Government securities value as on 30th June	£27,879,119
	£40,000,0000

SILVER.

The market has been fairly steady during the week, but rather inert. Buyers have not been at all eager, and sellers have become reluctant when the round figure was approached. Continental sales, though moderate in quantity, have evidently discouraged bulls from speculating. India and China have worked both ways, but the latter quarter has not been so active as of late. The tone of the market is listless, and wide movements of the price seem, for the moment, to be barred.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Belgium	85,613
U. S. A.	65,927
Mexico	163,600
Other countries	6,950
	322,090

EXPORTS.

	£
China	37,400
Egypt	50,585
British India	243,014
Other countries	19,775
	£350,774

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 27th July 1928.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,17 50 000
Public Deposits	6,29 10 000
Other Deposits	73,25 67 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	52 77 000
Rupees	90,87 24 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 988,900
Advances and Investments in London	£ 962,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 139,900
Percentage	28.41
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	20,77 14 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,28 60 000
Loans	10,15 03 000
Cash Credits	26,84 37 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,32 10 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	34 22 000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,81 64 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	40 30 000
Balances with other Banks	18 75 000
	68,12 15 000
Cash	22,75 09 000
Rupees	90,87 24 000

LIABILITIES.

	Increase
Public Deposits	Rs. 92,85,000
Other Deposits	,, 98,91,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,, 18,85,000
Loans	,, 34,20,000
Cash Credits	,, 84,59,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 11,05,000
Cash	,, 3,22,18,000
Percentage	28.41

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Association Ltd).

Receipts for week ending 2nd Aug.

	1928 Bales	1927. Bales.
Bengals	167	1343
Comras	1807	7347
Dholleras	3709	1293
Broach	.....	741
Sout herns	1919	6149
Persians	113	2
Americans	217	.....
Egyptians	53	76
E. Africans	27	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	8422	16956

Exports for week ending 2nd Aug.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	787
Continent	15787
China	6900
Japan	25154
Coast Ports	593
Total	49221

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	880
China, Japan & Coast Ports	16997
Total	17877

Receipts from 1st. Sept. to 2nd Aug. 1927-28	3402258
1926-27	3093119

Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	8440	24375
Continent	67648	364061
China	25100	207502
Japan	1041819	1300386
Coast Ports	27141	24891
U. S. A.	4875	726
Total	2102023	1921941

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 2nd Aug. 1928	103,956
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 2nd Aug. 1928	453,534
Same period last year	890,856
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd Aug. 1928	1,160,043
Same time last year	529,172

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Total arrivals of American cotton, 1st Sept. 27 to 2nd Aug.

	Bales.
1928	67,231
American cotton at Sea for India to arrive before 31st Aug. 1928	Nil.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1928 to 31st Aug. 1929	3,200
American cotton at Sea for India to arrive after 31st Aug 1928	300

GENT'S DERBY Shoes
— BRITISH MANUFACTURE —

These Shoes embody everything for good taste, and are a combination of fine qualities which are possible only in Shoes sold elsewhere at double the price we ask for them.

	Rs. As.
No. 4/3841: BLACK PATENT Leather. Derby Shape, inverted eyelets, Broad toe. Sizes 5 to 9 and ½ sizes.	13 10
No.4/2840. DITTO, Oxford Style. Broad toe, Sizes 5 to 9 and ½ sizes.	13 10
No. 2/8617: BROWN CALF Derby Shoe. Medium toe, Sizes 5 to 9	13 10
No. 16/3630: BROWN CALF Derby Shoe, Broad toe, Heavy sole, Sizes 5 to 9 and ½ sizes.	16 8
No. 16/3603: BLACK CALF Derby Shoe, Broad toe, Sizes 5 to 9 and ½ sizes.	15 12

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LABOUR M. L. C.'S & SIMON COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Yesterday the debate on the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with Simon Commission was finished and votes were taken in the Bombay Legislative Council.

I on behalf of the labourers and working classes congratulate all the members of the Council who have voted against the resolution. Representatives of the Indian Chamber, Mill-owners' Association have voted against while one of our Labour leaders, Mr. S. K. Bole, has voted in favour of the resolution and Messrs. R. S. Asavle and S. C. Joshi remained neutral.

All the three above gentlemen are not only members but Presidents and Vice-Presidents of different Trade Unionh of Bombay and Suburban area, and also they are members of the managing body of the Bombay Provincial Committees of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Not only the All-India Trade Union Congress but also the Bombay Provincial Conference of all Trade Unions in their meetings held this year have unanimously passed resolutions of boycott of Simon Commission.

How can these three gentlemen representing different Labour Unions act contrary to the mandate of the people whom they represent?

Will the members of the different Trade Unions of Bombay request Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the Provincial Committee of Trade Unions to convene a joint meeting of the members of all the Trade Unions of Bombay and condemn the action of the above so-called labour leaders?

The labour and working classes would thank themselves if they get rid of such pretending friends.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. T.

Bombay, July 3.

FORGING BIRTH CERTIFICATE

CHARGE AGAINST BENARES CLERK

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

On a formal complaint from the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the issue of processes this morning against Padam Prasad and Beharilal, a clerk of the Benares Collectorate, under Sections 193, 476, and 100 I. P. C. and fixed the hearing for August 14.

Padam Prasad, it will be recalled, was prosecuted by Rajkumari Maya, a Neepalee girl, on the allegation that being under age she had been brought to Calcutta from Benares for being sold to a Marwari named Heeralal Agarwalla and in support of her contention she produced the register showing the date of her birth. Padam Prasad in his turn produced a certified copy of the register showing her birth date as June 1908. On the evidence before him the trying Magistrate acquitted Padam Prasad. Rajkumari thereupon applied for the prosecution of Padam Prasad and Beharilal, alleging that the certificate produced by the former was a forged document but her complaint was dismissed. On the High Court being moved, the prosecution of Padam Prasad and Behari Lal was ordered.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.

Algic, Batchelder, New York.
Jalatarang, Park, Rangoon.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Varela, Strachen, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5.

Sumatra, Lavaguino, Java.
Indus Maru, Iwasa, Kobe.
Trelessiek, Deveranese, Karachi.
Jalajyoti, Kane, Rangoon.
Algic, Batchelder, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Aug. 4.

Steamer Grandland for Hull.

S S Algic:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Algic arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a general cargo and hence she sailed from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalatarang arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Tresselick:—The B I S N Co's steamer Tresselick sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Karapara for Seychelles:—1 case Indian black tea, Brooke Bond India.

S S Macedonia for Aden:—40 cases black tea, Brookbond India India Ltd.

For London:—24 bales raw cotton, Shanghani Mody and Co.

S S Rannenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian cotton, Textile Waste Co, 110 bales Indian cotton, Kotak and Co; 2200 cwts gingelly seed oil cakes, 4400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Vehmohamed; 55 bales cotton fly, P Rattanji; 47 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Rotterdam;—2000 cwts till seed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 274 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 1100 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Bremen:—224 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 413 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 250 bales cotton waste, M Chandlal and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—350 bales raw cotton, Gosho Kashubair Kaisha; 73 bales raw cotton, Nisshio Co Ltd; 700 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 425 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—9 bales raw wool, G Sobhagmall; 139 bales raw wool, D Koondamall, ; 3 bales raw wool, E V Patel and Co; 60 bales country cotton thread, B Karsondas and Co; 51 bales country cotton thread, Chimandall and Sons; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Permanand and Co; 7 bales Indian rugs, Pohoomull Bros;; 14 bales raw wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwts gingelly seed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros, 12 bales country cotton fly, Textile Products.

S S Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Rotenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards:—31 cases tin ware, 25 cases wooden candles, 25 bales cotton velvets, 74 cases wire nails, 54 cases magnesium chloride, 37 cases iron lamps, 115 cases cream paper, 79 cases chimmings, 26 bales cotton, goods, 13 cases porcelain ware, 2 crates knitting machine, 43 cases canvas shoes, 12 cases silk yarn, 49 cases buttons, 33 cases machinery parts, 57 cases iron wire netting, 12 cases electric batteries, 5 cases tea strainers, 203 cases hurricane lamps, 3 cases mistacks, 225 cases sparklers, 37 cases clocks, 56 cases umbrella fittings, 7 cases hardware, 250 cases beer, 134 cases art silk, 113 cases aloes, 44 cases glassware, 18 cases aluminium ware, 35 cases tin boxes, 5 cases typewriters, 71 cases caustic soda, 27 cases film accessories, 28 cases sewing machines, 80 cases motor accessories, 18 cases bicycle accessories, 43 cases pocket lamps, 45 cases cheap cutlery, 3 cases sealing wax, 39 bales woollen goods, 75 cases earth colours, 7 cases shawls, 2 cases earthware, 5 cases brushes, 13 cases toys, 2 cases leather, 700 cases spirit, 60 cases wines, 7 cases celluloid sheets, 13 cases stencil sheets, 200 cases shiftings, 34 cases old tiles, 11 cases chemicals, 600 cases chlorate potash powder, 300 drums mercury attasfog, 20 cases yellow metal sheets, 48 cases iron padlocks, 20 cases oil paints, 13 cases pocket lamp batteries, 290 chests dry dyes, 55 cases petrol stoves and lamps, 748 cases aspen logs, 250 bundles copper sheets, 18 cases amorces photos, 59 cases iron locks.

From Bremen:—105 cases beer, 24 cases iron ware, 105 cases shiftings, 237 cases padlocks, 3 cases toys, 30 cases hurricane lamps, 18 cases hydrosyrine acid, 120 cases mallogoms, 21 cases tinware, 17 cases clocks, 1 case celluloid cards, 24 bales cotton goods, 40 cases wire nails, 795 cases steel wire, 50 bundles copper sheets, 263 bundles gas tubes, 298 bundles galvanised sheets.

From Antwerp:—5 drums nitric acid, 22 bales woollen goods, 17 bundles expanded metal sheets, 286 cases bolts and nuts, 791 cases window glasses, 4 cases perforated sheets, 14 cases polished plate glass, 8 cases buttons, 5 cases silk, 5 cases British cloth, 4 cases brass ware, 1 case stereoplated glass, 8 cases celluloid goods, 18 cases ledfojar, 127 cases washing blue, 3 cases copper wire, 7 cases motor accessories, 17 cases potash, 234 cases sodium, 5 cases soda, 12 cases rubber shoes, 7 cases pipe fittings, 1 case furnish plates, 3 cases textile machinery, 750 cases vegetable products, 260 bales paper, 4 cases raw yarn artificial, 217 cases cheese, 704 pieces mild steel bars, 125 bags whitings, 530 drums dyes, 50 barrels chorramlam, 135 cases beer, 8 cases medicines, 50 bags dexterine, 186 cases brandy, 957 coils iron wire, 50 crates wall tubes, 19 crates wire ties, 50 crates wire steeples, 75 bags faramin, 78 cases zinc sheets, 15 cases sterilized milk, 81 pieces steel plates, 80 bundles steel hooks, 75 pieces mild steel plates, 190 pieces steel beams, 1065 pieces steel joistings, 11530 pieces steel bars.

NEW INDIA—
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR

POONA, Aug. 4.

Rainfall has been extensive in North-east India and has extended in the East United Provinces. The monsoon continues to be active in Malabar, and Mysore but is feeble over the rest of the Peninsula. The weather remains dry over North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces East, Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Kumaon Hills and Mysore.

A few falls rave occurred in Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, North-west Frontier Province, Madras South-east and Madras Coast north.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Victoria Point three; Mergui one; Narayanganj, Darbhanga, Patna and Cherrapunji two; Dibrugarh, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack and Daltonganj one and a half; Dinajpur and Darjeeling one; Mussooree three; Benares two; Gorakhpur a half; Jubbulpore, Simla and Parachinar a quarter; Cochin four; Calicut two; Mercara one 3rd of August 1928, giving data for the Cuddalore one and Nizamabad and Bangalore a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Bihar and extension into West United Provinces and the Punjab East and North.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR AND MYSORE

FURTHER DECREASE OF RAIN IN BIHAR LIKELY

POONA, Aug. 4.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Saturday the 4th instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Rainfall has again been extensive in northeast India and has extended in the East United Provnces. The monsoon continues active in Malabar and Mysore but is feeble over the rest of the Peninsula. Weather remains dry over north-west India.

Forecast.—A further decrease of rain in Bihar and an extension into the west United Provinces and the Punjab East and North.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma; Port Blair has had 0.8", Victoria Point 2.5", Mergui 1.2", and Akyab 0.4". Skies are overcast in Tenasserim and north Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the hills.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and local in Bengal, while at a few falls have occurred in Orissa; Narayanganj has had 2.2", Darbhanga 2.1", Patna 1.7", Cherrapunji 2.3", Dibrugarh 1.5", Berhampore 1.6", Jalpaiguri 1.7", Cuttack 1.3", Daltonganj 1.3", Dinajpur 1.1" and Darjiling 1.2". Skies are overcast in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and north Bengal, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces East, locally in the Kumaon h and at a few stations in the Central Provinces; Mussoree has had 2.8" and Benares 1.9". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southwest United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West and Central India East. Mainpuri recorded the highest maximum temperature of 100 deg. yesterday.

Northwest India.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab hills and the North-West Frontier Province; Simla and Parachinar have had 0.3" each. Skies are overcast in lower Sind, moderately to heavey clouded in Gujarat and the estreme east of the Puajab, lightly to moderately clouded in Kashmir, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind, northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the southeast and north Punjab and north Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North, and Malabar, and local in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North; Cochin has had 4.5", Calicut 1.8", Mercara 1.7", Karwar 1.2", Trivandrum 1.2", Cuddalore 0.9", Mangalore 0.6" and Nizamabad and Bangalore 0.4" each. Skies are overcast along the west coast in Mysore, and moderaely clouded elsewhere.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—August 3rd, Wadakancheri (S. I. Ry.) 5.7" and Peermade (Travancore) 5.3"; August 4th, Quilon (Travancore) 5.5".

GENERAL RAINFAL OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Aug. 5.

The monsoon has been vigorous in sub-montane districts of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and has extended along the Western Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current remains active in Malabar, but continues to be weak over rest of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar Kumaon Hills, Konkan and Maabar and o-cal in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Coorg, and Madras Southest.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Tavoy three; Mergui two; Toungoo one and a half; Bhamo and Myitkyina a half; Dibrugarh, Purnea and Patna three; Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri two; Sibsagar and Darbhanga one and a half; Daltonganj one; sambalpur and Darjeeling three quarters; Dinajpur and Cuttack a half; Gorakpur one; Raipur a half; Chakrata a quarter; Rawalpindi three quarters; Gulmarg a half; Mangalore three; Calicut two; Karwar one and a half; Mercara one; Hyderabad a half; and Belgaum, Nizamabad and Madura a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Bihar and increase in Burma and Deccan.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about eight thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at zero hours sixteen minutes to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILYWEA THER

Bombay, Aug. 5.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active in Malabar, but continues weak over the rest of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Coorg and Madras South-east, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South. Skies are practically clear in the Punjab, Baluchistan and west Rajputana, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west United Provinces, the east Punjab and Central India. Temperatures were generally normal. Peshawar recorded the highest maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—An increase in the Deccan.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Mainpuri	0.03
Rawalpindi	0.87
Rajkot	0.02
Surat	0.06
Raipur	0.57
Ratnagiri	0.52
Marmugao	0.12
Karwar	1.34
Ahmednagar	0.10
Poona	0.01
Sholapur	0.10
Bijapur	0.04
Belgaum	0.27
Nizamabad	0.32
Hyderabad (Deccan)	0.41
Bangalore	0.02
Mangalore	3.19
Calicut	1.80
Cochin	0.56
Trivandrum	0.28
Negapatam	0.13
Madras	0.18
Colombo	0.31

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th August 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.732 inches .017 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.682 inches .037 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 0.1 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees 0.5 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 206 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 59.06 inches.

LAW VERSUS SENTIMENT

21 HAWKERS CONVICTED.

The judgment below was delivered by a Bench of Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and B. M. Hodiwalla on 31st July 1928:—

In this case, the accused are charged under Section 22-4-02 Cl. B. Rule 12 inasmuch as that the accused while hawking their wares in hand carts, occupied a portion of the public street so as to cause obstruction to traffic or inconvenience to the public. The prosecution case is that on the 23rd day of July 1928, accused were stopping with their hand carts containing their wares in order to hawk in them for some time so as to be the cause of obstruction to the traffic and inconvenience to the public on Bhuleshwar Road. Bhuleshwar Road is a crowded locality. Accused possess licenses from the Bombay Municipality to hawk.

The accuseds' defence is that they hold licenses from the Municipality to hawk in the City of Bombay and in spite of that they are hauled up before the Court. If they are convicted and fined, they are doubly penalized and the passes they hold become of no value. Municipality has permitted them to hawk in the city by virtue of their licenses and the Police do not want them to do so inasmuch as they are hauled up before the Court by them frequently for causing obstruction to the traffic. They further contend that they cannot sell their wares unless they stand at one place when there is a customer.

... LAW VERSUS SENTIMENT.

In considering these two versions we have got to consider the law on the point rather than the sentiment of the accused of being penalized twice under two different Acts of Legislature for the same act what they allege to be—one is that they have to pay for licenses to hawk and the other is that they have to pay the fines for standing on the road to hawk if convicted. With reference to the last argument of the accused that they have to stand when there is a customer, we are inclined to agree with them. But we are not concerned with the sentiment of the accused, we are here merely to administer the Law as it is. They can with pleasure hawk without breaking the provisions of any law or squat in reserved area.

The Commissioner of Police who has discretion under Section 130 of the Bombay City Police Act not to prosecute the hawkers if he so desires, does prosecute these people for causing obstruction in a public street. These two Acts therefore drive at the same object of keeping public streets free from obstruction to the traffic and inconvenience to the public.

WHAT IS OBSTRUCTION?

Issue of a license by the Municipality to hawk is a different thing from the act of causing obstruction to the traffic or inconvenience to the public. For the above stated reasons we hold that the provisions of the two Acts do not conflict with each other.

The question now before us is whether the accused caused obstruction to the traffic and inconvenience to the public. We are satisfied from the Police evidence before us that the accused did cause obstruction and inconvenience to the public by stopping with their hand-carts in a public street and occupying it and the Municipal license does not exonerate them from the offence and that the Police are quite justified in prosecuting them. We might mention that it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused actually caused obstruction to the traffic and inconvenience to the public. It is sufficient to prove that the accuseds' act were such as to cause obstruction to the traffic or inconvenience to the public according to Rule 12, Section 22-IV-02 C.I.B.

As we were writing this order, our attention was drawn to a recently decided by Mr. Roxburg, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta and appearing in the "Times of India" dated 25th July, 1928. It is not possible to draw an analogy from what is appearing in the papers as full particulars are not given there and we are at present not in a position to know the full particulars and we are therefore of opinion that it would be too much too discuss anything about that case at this stage.

Under the above circumstances we find the accused guilty and convict them and sentence them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

MR. HAJI'S BILL

REPLY TO "DITCHER'S" COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

In the current issue of the "Capital" Mr. Sarabhai N. Hajji, M.L.A., contributes vigorous reply to "Ditcher's" criticisms of the Bill. In the course of his reply, Mr. Haji says:—

Says "Ditcher": "As a matter of sentiment there is everything to be said for Mr. Haji's Bill; as a business proposition very little." This summing up sounds convincing but will not bear analysis.

The truth is, as "Ditcher" knows only too well, that the Bill is a business proposition to the Indian nation, the Indian consumer and the Indian ship-owner—not to include Indian youth to whom it throws open more avenues of employment. The Bill, to that extent, involves a loss of vested British interests. In the discussion of the Bill, therefore, the main question that calls for an answer is: Is the Indian Legislature entitled to take statutory action calculated to benefit the Indian people in selected departments of maritime activity? The answer is in the affirmative. The Indian Legislature is entitled to take statutory action warranted by international law a usage. Further, the action is defensible on grounds of equity and justice as it only seeks to restore to India what is legitimately her own.

Objection is also raised to the Bill on the ground that ships are an imported product that the personnel of ships' officers are non-Indian and that India relies and will continue to rely on the British Navy for a long time to come, for her naval defence This is addin insut to injury. The development of the ship-building industry, Indianisation of the personnel and the building up of naval defence are not conditions not precedent to, but arising from the development of a national mercantile marine, which the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill promotes in a moderate measure.

It is urged against the Bill that it seeks to establish a statutory monopoly. "Ditcher" admits, in making the charge that there is already existing a coastal shipping monopoly. Only he considers a statutory monopoly as worse of the two evils. I do not firstly agree that the effect of the Bill will be to create a statutory monopoly. But, assuming it for argument's sake, I would point out in reply that the evils of one form of monopoly cannot be greater than the evils of another form of monopoly and that there are effective methods of combating all forms of monopoly. In the case of a statutory monopoly, assuming its existence, the obligation on the Legislature to take effective legislative action to prevent the operation of the evil effects of a monopoly established by statute would only be greater.

The profit of shipping companies, argues "Ditcher" has been as low as 4.08 per cent in the last three years and that it is not likely that many Indian investors would be contended with those moderate dividends for the investments. The history of Indian shipping, however, tells a different tale. It is estimated that crores of rupees of Indian capital have been lost in attempts to develop national shipping owing to the unfair methods of competition resorted to by the present British monopolists. The readiness of the Indian capital to invest in Indian shipping enterprises, notwithstanding past adverse experiences and the none too bright prospects of fat dividends is in itself a strong argument in favour of the Bill before the Assembly.

Says "Ditcher" "The Bill is concerned solely with the interests of small groups of shareholders, it would not foster any Indian industry, and except ship-owning, it would not benefit any Indian trade." This is far from being the case. One effect of Non-Indian domination in the carrying trade of India is that the freights are so regulated as to promote the export of raw materials and import of manufactured articles to the detriment of national industries. It follows, therefore, that one of the main urges behind the united Indian support accorded to the Bill is the hope that national shipping would contribute its quota to the development of national industries.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Outlines of Indian Civilisation," St. Xavier's College I. H. R. Institute, 7 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Attached v. Derby Club, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture on "The Kingdom of God", by Mr. G. A. Wright, at 6-30 p.m., Town Hall.

TUESDAY, August 7.

Harwood League—G. I. P. Ry. v. Police Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Ry. men's mass meeting, Matunga Workshop, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Ulsters v. Colaba United Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10.

Harwood League—Colaba United v. Police Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League—Attached v. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th August, 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Osana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

BOMBAY PRO. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj under Rule No. 49, will be held on Saturday (11th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

OUTLINES OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The fourth lecture in the above series on "Science and Philosophy: Life and Religion" will be delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at St. Xavier's College, Indian Research Institute. The lecture as usual will be illustrated with slides. The last lecture in this series will be delivered on Monday, the 13th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The eighth local general meeting of the shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The fixtures of the above League are arranged as under:—

Saturday (11th instant) at Parel:—4-30 p.m., Matunga Hindus (A) v. Bengal Club (B); 5-30 p.m., King's Circle F. C. v. Kanara F. C. (B).

Sunday (12th) at the Cooperage:—4-30 p.m., Colaba Rangers v. Kanara United; 5-30 p.m., Bengal Club (B) v. Shreekrishna F. C.

Saturday (18th) at Parel:—4-30 p.m., Matunga Hindus (A) v. Kanara F. C. (B); 5-30 p.m., King's Circle F. C. v. Kanara United.

Sunday (19th) at Parel:—4-30 p.m., Matunga Hindus (B) v. Shreekrishna F. C.; 5-30 p.m., Kanara F. C. (A) v. Y. M. C. A. (Naigaon).

Sunday (26th) at Parel:—4-30 p.m., Bengal Club (B) v. Kanara United; 5-30 p.m., Matunga Hindus (B) v. Y. M. C. A. (Naigaon).

A TODDY DRAWER'S FATAL FALL

A fatal accident resulting in the death of a young Christian toddy drawer took place at Caddel Road, Dadar, on Saturday. It appears the deceased climbed a cocoanut tree and sometime after he was heard to fall down with a thud. He died instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

Prof. K. T. Shah, will deliver his fifth lecture of the series on "Outlines of Indian Civilisation"—on "Religion and Philosophy" to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the library of the St. Xavier's College Indian Historical Research Institute. The lecture is open to the public.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

At the Bombay Centre Dr. S. K. Machave treated 2,979 Eye Patients and performed 181 eye operations. Free spectacles were given to 14 poor eye sufferers too poor to pay for them. From April Dr. Machave treats the boys of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage almost daily. In June he examined the eyes of 100 boys of the Aryan Education Society High School.

At the Chalisgaon Centre 945 Eye patients were treated and 1,151 eye operations performed by Dr. C. R. Chawan who is assisted by two S. M. S. Officers whose services have been kindly lent free to this Association by Government.

At the Bulsar Centre maintained by the help of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Ruttonji Bulsara 1923 eye patients were treated and 251 eye operations performed by the Medical Officer in charge Dr. P. D. Desai who gave away 59 spectacles free to poor eye sufferers.

At the Surat Centre Dr. M. E. Dixit, M. L. C., our Honorary Medical Officer there, treated 1,773 patients and performed 8 operations. This centre is supported by the well-known Patel Brothers of Surat.

In the recently opened Centre at Palanpur Dr. B. C. Vachhrajani treated 1,169 eye patients and performed 623 operations 39 of which were for Cataract.

DONATIONS.

During this quarter Rs 1,514 were received in donations of which the items specially worthy of mention are Rs. 1,000 from Khan Bahadur Bulsara and Rs. 100 each from Lala Brijnandan Prasad of Moradabad and Mr. N. H. Moos, Bar.-at-Law. Besides Rs. 204 were received from the Accountant General, Bombay, on account of salaries and allowances of the two Government lent doctors at Chalisgaon.

A FINE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

MR. BAKE'S CONCERT

Music, like painting, sculpture or architecture, is a language of common appeal to the intelligentsia of the world. There are, however, few occasions when music is offered its legitimate chance or function, when it is employed to bring together all those, no matter to what part, corner, class or creed of the world they belong, who feel and seek in human endeavour the unity of those aspirations which form the cultural heritage of mankind. The "Charity Concert" arranged at the Excelsior Theatre, on Saturday, was one of those rare occasions. Mr. Bake's "Italian Arias," French devotional songs and ballad, Negro Spirituals and Eriskay Love Lilt, combined with nine items of Hindi Songs from Pandit Bhimrao Shastri, formerly of Shanti Niketan, and from Mrs. Sherbanoo Kapadia, were all that could be expected during an evening's entertainment. Mrs. Bake's assistance at the piano was clearly indispensable. And, if the evening's impression could be, as a matter of personal preference, described, Mr. Bake's "Vittoria," "Se tu m'ami" "Chi vuol la zingarella" amongst the Italian Arias, and "La Passion" the French devotional song may be said to have communicated the feelings inherent in the themes. The Negro Spiritual, for example, "Sometime I feel like a motherless child" was, evidently, accurate in rendering. It was, however, the "Eriskay Love Lilt" and the "Cloches de Nantes" which revealed the confident, almost defiant, power of the musician in Mr. Bake.

Pandit Bhimrao Shastri wth the "Multani Khyal" "Aj Bajat Badhai" began well. It was, however, the "Malhar-Tarrana" which gave him the opportunity of capturing for his audience something of the spirit which is so unquestionably the significance of "Malhar."

"Kedar," not an easy theme to manipulate, was with apparent skill interpreted by Mrs. Sherbanoo Kapadia. If she had not sung "Aur Nahi Kachhu Kamake"-"Darabari Kahnado" or the "Bageshri"-"Kaun Gat Bhai Mori re," it would have been quite enough to remark that she sings difficult subjects with skill and can direct and "modulate" her voice. But the two songs, as rendered by her, were not just an exercise, as it is so often the experience, in tunes or a clever hide-and-seek with the time. Mrs. Sherbanoo Kapadia possesses qualities in her voice. She is able to understand and utilise by an uncommon discipline, effectively. Her unmuddled enunciation of the two songs and her well-regulated pauses were, justifiably, her distinction, a distinction that ought to be more widely appreciated.

DAVARS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

RESULT OF ADVANCED COMMERCIAL EXAMS.

The following students have passed in the advanced Commercial Examinations held in April last from Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, of National Union of Teachers, London.

Commercial Correspondence.—Boman K. Shroff (First Class); Dias Joseph Cajetan (First Class); Kanapta Prasad (First Class); Massalawalla Cooverji Faramji (First Class); T. V. Subramaniam (First Class); Mehta Himatlal Chotalal (First Class); Naidu Beeraswamy Perumal (First Class); Babulal Maganlal Zaveri; Damania Laxmidas Ramji; Hendricks Antony Chrysoston; Shukla Ramnarayen B.; Abdulalli Hasanalli; Miss Mahableshwarwalla Shirin, K.; Mistry Shiavaxshah Phirozshaw; and Merchant A. Karim Sharafally.

Theory and Practice of Commerce:—Boman K. Shroff (First Class); Fredrick Mancio D'Souza (First Class); Dudhat Parasuram Ramji (First Class); Massallawalla Cooverji Faramji (First Class); Desai Nanubhai Jogibhai (First Class); T. V. Subramaniam (First Class); Mehta Himatlal Chotalal (First Class); Caetano Francisco da Costa; Babulal Maganlal Zaveri; Dias Joseph Cajjetan; Naik Gulabhai Kalabhoy; Sampat Mohanlal Naottam; Doshi Varjivandas Keshavji and Srinivas Giriraj.

Book-Keeping:—Patenge Moreshwar Pandurang (First Class); Phillipe Torence Ferdinand (First Class); Bhagwat Pandurang Gangadhar (First Class); A. Marama Reddy (First Class); Fredrick Mancio D'Souza; Nicholas Joseph Remedios; Wankadia Rustom Vicaji; Dhami Manilal Mohanlal; Parakh Pirojsha Dossabhoy; Naik Gulabhai Kalabhoy; Veeraraghavan, C. V.; Ismail Abdul Kader; Mehta Lalji Dalpatram and Ghaswalla Minocher Dinshaw.

Banking and Currency:—Boman K. Shroff (First Class); Naidu Veeraswamy Perumal (First Class); Caetano Francisco da Costa; Mehta Bachubhai Bhaskkerrav; Dias Joseph Cajetan; Dudhat Parashuram Ramji; Doshi Varjivandas Keshavji; Desai Nanubhai Jogibhai; Miss Mahableshwarwalla Shirin, K.; Patel Bhagubhai Majjatlal; Munim Virendralal Motabhoy; and Mehta Himatlal Chotalal.

Commercial Law:—Boman K. Shroff; Mehta Bachubhai Bhaskerrav; Doshi Varjivandas Keshavji; Desai Dolatrai, H.; Mehta Himatlal Chotalal; Patel Motibhai Bhailalbhai; Srinivas Giriraj; Bhagvat Pandurang Gangadhar; Mehta Lalji Dalpatram; Thacker Manilal P. and Edekar Kamalakar Govindrai.

The following students have passed in the advanced Commercial Examinations held in April 1928, from Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, of the Union of Educational Institution, London.

Secretarial Work and Practice:—Abdul Kader Ismail (First Class); A. Kaderali, Abdulali Hasanali; Veeraswamy Perumal Naidu; Ramnarayan Bodhisharma Shukla; Kampta Kartik Prasad; Virji Moolji Kenia and Shirin Kaikibad Mahableshvervala.

Commercial Law:—Joseph Cajetan Dias; Babulal Maganlal Zaveri; Frederick Mancio D'Souza; Napoleon Max D'Costa; Jose Messias Fernandes; Krishnarao Purshottamrao Pandit; Abdul Kader Ismail and A. Kaderali.

Commercial Correspondence:—Mohanlal Narottam Sampat (First Class); Hari Kishan Tulsi Ram Agarwala; Parashuram Ramji Dudhat; Siavexshaw Phirozshah Mistry; Frederick Mancio D'Souza; Krishnarao Purshottamrao Pandit and Varjivandas Keshavji Doshi.

Kook-Keeping:—Pirojshaw Dossabhoy Parakh (First Class); Harikishan Agarwala; Ganpatishanker Kashilal Adhavarin; Manilal Pitamberdas Thacker; Napoleon Max D'Costa; Shirin Kaikobad Mahableshvervala and A. Kaderali.

Company Law:—Pandurang Gangadhar Bhagwat (First Class); Lalji Dalpaeram Mehta; Abdul Kader Ismail and Bachubhai Bhaskerrao Mehta.

Accountancy:—Pirojshaw Dossabhoy Parakh (First Class); Narayan Shamrao Dharadhar (First Class) and Terence Ferdinand Phillips.

Business Economics:—Jose Messias Fernandes; Caetano Francisco D'Costa and Bachubhai Bhaskerrao Mehta.

Commercial Arithmetic:—Krishnarao Purshottamrao Pandit and Siavaxshaw Phirozsha Mistry.

Geography:—Shanker Narayan Lal (First Class).

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C. I. E. at Cavel, Girgaum, and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of July 1928 in all 1,947 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1,076 women, 507 children and 364 infants. 20 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 62.8. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1928 was 68. 10 expectant mothers were under observation.

SUNDAY'S BRILLIANT CRICKET

WINS FOR PARSI AND ISLAM GYMKHANAS

REUBENS' EXHILARATING GAME

A perfect wicket favoured brilliant cricket on Sunday. The Keneday Seaface provided some interesting matches and batsmen seemed to share the better of it. The Hindu Gymkhana suffered a defeat at the hands of the Customs C. C. by a wicket and 11 runs. The Gymkhana reached a respectable score of 140 out of which Dhabolkar contributed 54, which included one sixer and 4 boundaries. The Customs going in to bat soon settled down, and exceeded the Gymkhana score when they were 9 down. Ruebens for the Customs played a prolific innings and scored 65 which include 4 sixers and 6 fours.

Score:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi, c Thornber, b Bhapu, 4; P. Vithal, c Syed, b Bhapu, 31; C. M. Rana, c Wagle, b Bhapu, 6; H. A. Mahale, c Wagle, b Bhapu, 1; P. V. Dhabolkar, c Syed, b Clarke, 54; N. D. Engineer, c Engineer, b Wagle, 9; B. H. Paralkar, l.b.w. b Wagle, 6; G. H. Chandarana, c Reubens, b Clarke, 23; B. P. Pathare, b Clarke, 1; R. P. Gharat, run out, 2; G. B. Gavankar, (not out), 1; extras 2. Total 140.

Bowling: Bhapu 4 for 49, Wagle 2 for 46.

CUSTOMS C. C.

Milne, b Dhabolkar, 0; Couton, b Dhabolkar, 1; Engineer, c Dhabolkar, b Gavankar, 4; R. Thornber, b Gavaakar, 0; Reubens, b Pardeshi, 65; Abraham, c and b Dhabolkar, 4; Syed, c Vithal, b Pardashi, 50; Wagle, b C. M. Rana, 4; Clarke, c Dhabolkar, b C. M. Rana, 12; extras 11. Total (for 9 wickets) 151.

Bowling: Gavaakar 2 for 25, Dhabolkar 3 for 25, C. M. Rana 2 for 40, K. G. Pardesh 2 for 18.

ANOTHER VICTORY OF PARSI GYM.

The Parsi Gymkhana added another glorious victory to their list of successes by defeating the Lusitanians by an innings and 53 runs. The Lusitanians were all out for 41. Colah distinguishing himself by shattering 6 wickets for less than 3 runs apiece. The Gymkhana played merrily, and scored 188 for 7 wickets, and declared. Playing the second innings the visitors were all out for 94, and thus suffered a heavy defeat.

Score:—

LUSITANIAN C. C.

1st Innings.

A. D'Souza, 7; J. Braganza, 0; J. D'Souza, 0; T. D'Souza, 2; A. Reberio, 0; A. Lobo, 13; Misquitta, 0; Pereira, 5; Pontes, 4, L. D'Souza (not out), 10; D. Fernandez, 0. Total 41.

Bowling: P. K. Kaiapesi 4 for 26, S. H. M. Colah 6 for 15.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Jamsedji, 10; P. K. Daruwalla, 41; S. H. M. Cobb, 19; K. J. Mody, 52; A. J. Doctor, 14; J. R. Mullan (not out), 41; S. M. Bambot, 0; H. P. Padar, 6; extras 5. Total (for 7 wickets) 188.

Bowling: Braganza 1 for 57, J. D'Souza 4 for 53, Pereira 1 for 34.

LUSITANIANS.

2nd Innings.

A. D'Souza, 34; A. Reberio, 4; T. D'Souza, 7; Misquta, 15; A. Lobo, 2; Breganza, 0; J. D'Souza, 5; L. D'Souza, 19; Ponts, 0; Pereira, 1; Fernandez, 6; extras 6. Total 94.

Bowling: F. Kapadia 3 for 33, Mody 1 for 13, S. F. Bambot 1 for 10, S. H. M. Colah 3 for 13, Kalapesi 1 for 5.

ISLAM'S VICTORY OVER F. U. C. C.

The Friends Union C. C. were routed by the Islam Gymkhana by 132 runs.

Score:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S. S. Dongre, 7; C. N. Mehta, 5; S. L. Patil, 4; V. S. Dongre, 10, P. B. Katrecha, 0; K. S. Bhagwat, 2; D. S. Talpade, 18; S. P. Kapadia, 13; V. V. Joshi, 5; G. R. Gorakshekar (not out), 6, Shet, 3; extras 7. Total 75.

Bowling: Rasool 3 for 17, Dina Sheikh 1 for 12, Hakim 6 for 33.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A. Fyzie, 55; J. A. Shakoor, 6; M. E. Sheik, 41; S. G. Rasool, 22; S. M. Khatikhati 1; J. C. Jain, 0; Y. A. Hakim, 6; Kazrani, 11; A. G. Kazi (not out), 30; Sultan, 24; Tanboowalla, 5; extras 9. Total 207.

WORKMAN'S FATAL ACCIDENT

While employed in reconstructing a gallery at the Army and Navy Stores, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Janoo Lakhoo, a worker met with a fatal accident. He entered the gallery where a large quantity of iron bars was stacked. But suddenly the gallery collapsed and Janoo was buried underneath. Before he was rescued by his companions, however, he was found to be dead. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1928.

The recent debate in the Bombay Council on the Simon Commission has been prolific of many interesting phenomena. It has not only made the obscure obvious and the obvious obscure, but it has provoked difficult, if not impossible, curiosities.

* * * *

To cite an instance, a correspondent is urgently demanding to know who and what is Khan Bahadur Bhutto, M. L. C. I wish my correspondent had not asked inconvenient questions. Such questions do expose one unnecessarily.

* * * *

For instance, the question in question is bound to expose my ignorance. I regret to confess that my knowledge in this matter is rather limited. I do not know much about Khan Bahadur Bhutto, M. L. C. except that he is Khan Bahadur Bhutto and an M. L. C.

* * * *

It is, however, a relief to realise that my correspondent did not exhibit symptoms of curiosity further than "the who and the what". He does not ask me why K. B. Bhutto, M. L. C. is Khan Bahadur. I am really glad because as you know obvious questions produce obvious answers with an obvious introduction that my correspondent would not have quite liked.

* * * *

Somebody has just described Mr. Baldwin as "a man of many interesting complexities, who has succeeded in mixing pigs, poetry, politics and primroses". This wonderful, artist has incidently solved a puzzle that has been teasing me for a long time.

* * * *

But the picture is not complete without a fore-and a background. What about pipe, prestige and puny vision?

* * * *

I, however, do not agree that "he, (Mr. Baldwin) is perhaps the most unusual man who has ever occupied this greatest of all positions in that mightiest of empires". I admit that the position is "greatest of all" and the empire is the mightiest if not the rightiest of all. But . . . . .

* * * *

Yes, as I say, but he cannot be charged with being (even "perhaps") the most unusual. Indeed he is very consistently usual. Honest Mr. Baldwin has been honestly carrying on the traditions of the "mightiest of empires" handed down to him by his Tory, Liberal and Labour predecessors, who in matters of imperial policy see things with the same eyes.

* * * *

"We have to rear a great race of English mothers if we desire a great race of English youth in the next generation"—Sir George Newman. I heartily agree. One cannot wait too long. As a matter of fact the badly needed reform has been overdue.

* * * *

But Sir George should be careful of the ground he treads on. His success in his persistent attacks on Neville Chamberlain's domain should not make him over-confident. He is now poaching on preserves in which Earl Winterton also has his share, as witness his speech to the Belfast English Youth.

* * * *

No. Sir George must walk warily when there is the danger of his running into the long-legged Earl. He must also remember that what is sound sense in British National politics is stark nonsense according to British imperial policy. Indians too desire "to rear a great race of Indian mothers" so that a mighty race of Indian youths can be available to win India freedom.

* * * *

Diner:—"That young waiter of yours is looking very proud to-day?"

Head-Waiter:—"Yes, sir, you see he's

BOMBAY GYM. ANNEX P. G. RUGBY TROPHY

G. O. C. IN CHIEF PRESENTS CUP

POONA, Aug. 5.

For the third year in succession, the Bombay Gymkhana annexed the Poona Gymkhana Rugby Trophy, when they met and defeated the Cheshire Regiment in th final, this evening, by nine points to nil. Before the presentation of cups to the winners, General Sir William Heneker, the G.O.C.-in-Chief, remarkked that he was very pleased with the game which he said was clean and well-contested. He said the better side won and added that the three-quarers of the winning team made a very pretty combination. He also paid a tribute to the losers on the good show they put up against a strong side. In conclusion he spoke in terms of high appreciation of Major Dowse, the Irish International, who refereed the match, and added that he had quite an easy time on account of the clean game played. Mrs. Harrison then gave away the cups.—A. P.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Home, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations received during March and April 1928:—

Mr. E. N. Mehta, Rs. 37; Mr. J. P. Billimoria in loving memory of dear mother Bai "A.", Rs. 33; Mr. E. J. Irani, Rs. 30; Through Mr. Kanji Master, Rs. 25; From Friends, Rs. 21-7: Bai Pirojbai Shapurji Vazifdar, Rs. 15; Bai Shirinbai Framji, Mr. Vithal Rajaram, Messrs. S. M. Daruvala and H. C. Palia, Mr. Girdhardas Bhagwandas Lohana, Mr. Meghji Jivandas, Through Mr. Kanji Master and Mr. Maneckji Navroji Kotwal, at Rs. 10 each, Rs. 70; Mr. Idley, Rs. 7; Mr. Khaksar, Mr. W. H. King, Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Tamboli, Mr. Khaksar, Mr. Shantaram Govindchand, Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand, Bai Virbaiji Jehangirji Surti, Mr. S. Judah, Mr. Kanji Ghirdharidas, at Rs. 5 each, Rs. 55. Total Rs. 293-7-0.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONEL

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 4th August:—Miss Allison, Miss Armistead, Mr. F. W. Brett, Major and Mrs. T. M. Carpendale, Mr. T. H. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Crichton, Mr. E. A. Crouch, Capt. E. J. Denholm-Youngi Miss Graham, Capt. G. F. M. Grey, Capt. and Mrs. V. C. Griffin, Capt. F. P. Hallifax, Capt. J. M. Hugo, Mr and Mrs. O. L. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Nannini, Miss Newman, Capt. G. W. Panter, Mr. G. E. H. Philbrick, Mr. M. R. R. Prentice, Miss Pooley, Capt. W. N. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. G. F. H. Reid, Miss Speedy, Capt. and C. G. D. Thrupp, Miss Walsh, Miss Whyte and Miss Wiles.

CALL TO YOUTHS TO JOIN DAL

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed at the Third Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference held at Bagalkot on 1st inst under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehtha of Bombay:—

(1) Resolved that this Conference records its high sense of appreciation and thankfulness for the help rendered by all the donors and the local workers who have worked incessantly to bring the Academy building to completion in time.

(2) Resolved that this Conference calls upon the youths of the country and all organisations, educational or otherwise to take full advantage of the Academy of Physical Culture started by the Dal for the attainment of its objects, namely, the training of the country's youth for national work to be carried on in a disciplined and organised manner.

(3) The Conference requests the Karnatak Dal to place its services at the disposal of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee in respect of Bardoli if occasion arises.

(4) Whereas full responsibility of future national work lies on the shoulders of the youth of the country, this Conference earnestly calls upon all young men and youth organisations in Karnatak to join the Dal immediately.

(5) This Conference sincerely offers its services to the Congress Committees in Karnatak, the Karnatak Unification Sabha and the All-India Spinners Association and requests them to utilise all possible services which the Dal willingly lays at their disposal.

(6) This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of the uninterupted working of the Dal, the President of the Dal should have a longer term than is allowed at present; and resolves to recommend to the All-India Conference of the Dal to effect suitable changes in the constitution for the extention of the period of the President for five years, making provision for the election of presidents whenever necessary to preside over deliberations of Conferences only.

(7) Since Rs. 9,000/- out of Rs. 16,000/- budgetted as the requirements of the Academy yet remain to be collected, this Conference appeals to all organisations and to the public of Karnatak to actively assist the Karnatak Dal in their collections by liberal contributions of funds.

GUJRAT KATHIAWAR MUSLIM CONFERENCE

The second session of the Gujrat-Kathiawar Muslim Conference will be held, at Rajkot, on 25th and 26th inst, and not in the begininning of September, as stated in a previes issue of the Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1928.

HAIL BARDOLI!

As we go to Press, the welcome news comes from Poona that Mr. Bhimbhai Naik has been authorised by Shrijut Vallabhbhai to intimate to the Government of Bombay that all the terms for the settlement of the Bardoli dispute have been accepted. The tidings will be received throughout the country with feelings of intense relief and satisfaction. But for the settlement the Government, in their mad pursuit of the phantom of prestige, would have plunged the whole country into a ferment that would have shaken the foundation of British rule in it and made the British Empire not worth five years' purchase. No greater event has happened in the history of modern India than the triumph of Bardoli peasants—a triumph won by weapons which are as effective as they are matchless. Many have contributed to the happy consummation that puts an end to the unprecedented strain of anxious watchfulness that all India has borne for weeks together. We shall deal with the parts played by all of them—and, among hem we include His Excellency the Governor and those of his colleagues who have have exerted themselves on the side of peace and fair-play—as well as the terms of settlement on another occasion. Our first and foremost duty is to pay an humble and heartfelt tribute to Bardoli—with all that it connotes, its brave peasants, women as well as men, their intrepid leader Vallabhbhai Patel and his lieutenants and, not least, the volunteers who had dedicated themselves to the service of the Taluka—for the unique and successful struggle that it has waged. For, when all is said and done, it is the silent suffering of the Bardoli Satyagrahis and their firm determination not to yield, come what may, which alone have brought about the happy settlement which all India welcomes to-day. They won because they were ready to die rather than compromise their honour and accept any settlement but that based on justice. Their objective was merely a re-enquiry. But the all-important thing was the readiness to die for a righteous cause. If India can produce eighty thousand men and women made of such stuff, it will not be long before she will produce ten times the number of men and women willing to die for the sake of her freedom. This and not the re-enquiry to which Government have agreed which constitutes the real triumph of Bardoli. Hail, Bardoli! *Bande Mataram!*

DOWN WITH SERFDOM

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Dr. Ambedar's Watandar Mahars Bill thoroughly exposes the hollowness of Government's much advertised "sympathy" for the "depressed" classes. Only the day before the discussion, Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, had championed the cause of the poor, the depressed and the oppressed of the land and observed that Government was out to crush "that ancient prerogative of the monopolist classes to dragoon the lives and eat the fruits of the labour of the masses and to keep the people in that state of economic and intellectual bondage in which the English found them." By parading thus official "sympathy" for the masses he bargained for a few votes for the Simon Commission Committee. When, however, the Committee was safely appointed and Dr. Ambedkar asked for a few elementary rights for Watandar Mahars, official after official opposed his Bill and talked of the grave danger of upsetting ancient customs, all the while professing sympathy with the objects and underlying principle of the Bill. Fortunately, almost all elected representatives voted for the Bill, which passed its first reading and was referred to the Select Committee. Dr. Ambedkar was constrained to observe bitterly that he would "put it mildly that the measure was accorded a rather cold reception from the official side". He went further and, as if to say "Save me from my friends", he remarked that "the Select Committee would be better off without any inclusion from the official side".

Dr. Ambedkar's Bill asks for elementary justice for the Watandar Mahars. These Mahars, for the simple reason that they have received some small Inam lands, are called upon by Government officers to render service to whatever departments these officers belong. The Mahars are, in the words of Dr. Ambedkar, "maids of all work" for any and every Government servant. It would not be exaggeration to say that they are serfs to Government. The remuneration they receive from Government for their service is only a mockery of remuneration, being stated to be about a rupee and a half per month. The Watandars demand to be relieved of the obligation of forced labour and are prepared to pay regular land assessment. They also demand that the payments in kind they receive from villagers for services rendered should be commuted into money payments. In short they demand freedom of contract and freedom from the feudal serfdom in which they have been suffered to remain for centuries. Dr. Ambedkar's Bill embodies these demands and no modern Government with any pretensions to civilisation can oppose them. Yet we find the Revenue Member objecting that the proposals in the Bill are of a far-reaching character and cannot be lightly accepted. Government also object that the Bill involves enormous expenditure by payment of remuneration to the Watandars. It may be so, but the payment cannot be enormous unless the services to be remunerated are enormous. Do Government mean that "despite the enormous the services are but the payment should not be proportional to them? If they do, let them say so plainly. They will then have afforded a typical illustration of "the prerogative of the monopolist classes to dragoon the lives and eat the fruits of the labour of the masses".

In the course of the discussion on the Bill, Dr. Ambedkar, who naturally feels strongly for the ancient wrongs of the "depressed" classes, administered a timely warning to Government. He said that if his Bill was not accepted by Government, he would leave his place in the Council and organise strikes of Mahar Watandars. The Government spokesman tried to ridicule the warning but we have no doubt that, if it came to that, Dr. Ambedkar would be as good as his word and would also carry with him the sympathies and support of millions of Nationalists in India. Indeed even when the Bill will have been passed, as it is bound to be in spite of Government opposition, there would be need for Dr. Ambedkar's organising all the "Depressed" classes for every kind of constitutional agitation including Satyagraha for the redress of their wrongs. Such agitation will render a meritorious service not only to the "Depressed" classes but also to Hinduism in general and to the country.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

The mill strike which has now dragged on for over a hundred days enters upon a new phase to-day. The mill-owners propose to open a few mills to-day, a few more in a couple of days and so on till, as they expect, all would be working in full trim in a fortnight or so. On the other hand the strikers are redoubling their efforts to carry on picketing more intensively and extensively. The mill-owners are determined to open the mills and are to be assisted by the police. The strikers are equally determined not to go back to the mills till their grievances are redressed; and they are egged on by hunger. It does not need much imagination to see that the clash is going to be sharp and that it bodes no good to the mill-owners or the strikers or the city or the Government. Yet, curiously enough, none of these parties concerned seems to be fully alive to the danger ahead or is disposed to take steps to prevent it. Both the contending parties have already lost heavily by the strike. But since the loss has not made either more accommodating, it may be roughly presumed that each side is conscious of a just case for itself. If this is not a case for arbitration, voluntary or compulsory, there is no room for arbitration in the world.

We have reason to believe that neither party will reject arbitration if offered by Government. The urgent appeal of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India to expedite the publication of the terms of the proposed Trades Disputes Bill is only one sign of the growing public tendency to expect Government to assume responsibility for ending serious industrial deadlocks and to provide machinery for this purpose. Though the Bombay strike cannot possibly wait till the Bill is passed and the machinery for effecting settlement is provided, there is every prospect of both the contending parties accepting Government's offer to intervene and refer the dispute to arbitration. Matters have reached such a critical stage that any party rejecting such an offer must forthwith forfeit the goodwill of the public. And no party can afford to defy public opinion. If we had a National Government it would have intervened long ago, formally or informally. If the Government of Bombay further delay intervention, the public will not fail to get suspicious and ask why Government are so indifferent towards the national industry of India, while they have always been so alive to the interests of the Lancashire mills. It is idle to argue that Government have not as yet legal powers to impose arbitration upon the disputants. It is well-known that when Government really mean to do a thing they can do it without legal powers. In any case Government can talk of legal powers only after they make an attempt at firm, friendly intervention. We warn Government once again to intervene before it is too late.

ASIATIC LABOUR FEDERATION

Mr. M. M. Huq of Calcutta, who after attending the recent International Labour Conference as Adviser to the Indian Labour Delegate, returned to India on Friday, has emphasised the need for an Asiatic Federation of Labour. The suggestion is sound and has been made before but we are not aware of any definite steps being taken in India to give effect to it. Possibly India expects some other Asiatic country to take the lead. An Asiatic Federation cannot be long in coming and in all probability China will lead the movement. It is undoubtedly the duty of India to help the movement in every possible way, while at the same time retaining and making most of every point of contact with the International League. One of the finest traits of a true Labour movement is its universality, and that should in no way be jeopardised. But as Labour conditions in the East are widely different from those in the West, and as European Imperialism, aided by European Labour, dominates the East, a separate Asiatic Federation is a necessity. In any case Labour leaders should never for a moment forget that the best organisation must begin at the base. Labour organisation in India is still in its infancy and a vast amount of work, extensive and intensive, awaits earnest and sustained efforts. Finally, no Labour organisation in India can be complete unless it includes the peasants and the agricultural labourer. Bardoli is a flaming beacon light which points to the possibilities that way.

THE ANTI-WAR PACT

WILL IT END WAR?

(BY BHARATA).

I.

"Ever since the World War, which spelled death to so many millions of men, spread desolation over so much of the Continent of Europe and shocked and imperilled neutral as well as belligerent nations, the minds of statesmen and of their peoples have been more and more concerned with plans for preventing the recurrence of such a calamity." . . .

I earnestly hope that the present negotiations looking to the conclusion of an unqualified multi-lateral anti-war treaty may ultimately achieve success, and I have no doubt that if the principal powers of the world are united in a sincere desire to consummate such a treaty, a formula can be devised which will be acceptable to all." . . . But "the United States cannot obligate itself in advance to use its armed forces against any other nations of the world. It does not believe that the peace of the world or of Europe depends upon or can be assured by treaties of military alliance, the futility of which as guarantors of peace is repeatedly demonstrated in the pages of history."—The Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

"Sir Austen Chamberlain's conditions make the treaty (Kellogg Proposals for Outlawry of War) futile and valueless," is the comments of the "Daily Herald," the official organ of the British Labour Party. This significant comment on the British reply to the American Note regarding the conclusion of a multilateral anti-war Pact cannot go unheeded by all those who are sincerely striving for international understanding and peace. We shall consider Sir Austen's reply, on another occasion; but before doing so it is necessary to enunciate certain fundamental principles, deviation from which even in a slightest degree would tend to make any serious endeavour at renunciation of war a mockery, an attempt to achieve the "impossible." What then is the essential condition precedent for the formulation of an international pact in this direction? The first essential is mutual trust and confidence in one another and among all the contracting powers. Secondly the fetish of national "prestige," in the interest of international peace and amity, should be discarded. Third comes the recognition of the vital importance of the subject and of semi-dependent nations of the world to be independent members of the International Commonwealth of Nations, equal in status and only bound by the obligations of the International Pact. Fourthly no country in the world should be left out of the scope of the treaty either at the negotiations stage or at the Round Table where the actual ratification should take place.

VERSAILLES—AND AFTER.

It is, therefore, necessary for a student of international affairs to consider how far the world is prepared for such an innovation. We were told by the War time statesmen of the allied powers, the British statesmen who assured the dependent units of that Empire that that War was meant to end all wars, that it was being fought to make the world safe for democracy. The success of the War and the Treaty of Versailles did not improve matters. To a close student of European post-war politics the one thing which strikes more than any other is that post-war Europe is the centre of mutual distrust and dread. But even more shocking than the indescribable horrors of the

(Continued on page 10,

Notes of the Day.

His People and Their Future.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" notices in mail week an important work published recently in Germany. The firm of K. F. Koehler, Leipzig, has published the first volume of a monumental survey of modern Turkey, its hopes and aspirations by Gazhi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The volume is entitled "The Road To Freedom" and contains the great speech Kemal Pasha recently made before the Angora National Assembly and an account of Turkish political history from May 19, 1919, the day when he landed at Samsun in Asia Minor as the "Inspector" of an army division to April 23, 1920, the day when Turkey's First National "Representative Assembly" began its career. The author of the review writes in high appreciation of the "silent man, who was an indifferent bridge-player and a bad conversationalist but who had bravely got over the misery of a refusal of marriage proposal he had made to her by a very beautiful Bulgar young lady of high family." The author knew Mustafa Kemal Pasha well in those early days of his career and has since watched the rise to fame of Turkey and her modern architect with only one regret. The regret is that Germany did not then realise the unique capacity and talents of this wonderful personality.

Seal of Secrecy.

The well-known French weekly "Europe Nouvelle" which makes a speciality of discussing international politics in a dispassionate professional manner has some illuminating comments to make on the "Kellogg Pact." In the light of the latest Anglo-French concerted move to sing the praise of the Anti-War proposals from America while preparations are being made in London and Paris to negotiate for "pooling together" the naval fighting resources of Britain and France in case of an emergency, the comments of the French journal are highly instructive. "The day of enthusiasms, and of illusions," it remarks, "is past. We are no longer busy with Geneva Protocols. People talk now not of adding one more Pact to other Pacts but about making the use of such agreements easy and practicable. For European nations the problem now is how to manufacture a network of voluntarily contracted agreements which will make it possible to solve all their differences by peaceful methods of arbitration." The new Anglo-French agreement the scope of which lies under the closest seal of official secrecy but the contents of which have leaked out in the French Press can hardly be considered as more likely to secure peaceful arbitration. That two of the most important and powerful Western Powers should be discussing about the coalition of their fighting resources on the eve of Mr. Kellogg's visit to inaugurate international peace through a Pact is a grim comment on their pacific intentions.

Suspicious.

It is against the true interests of an administration and not in conformity with the canons of just and equitable government that the people should have legitimate grounds to suspect that the administration is trying to hush up inquiry into incidents where its agents have behaved in a wrong and foolish manner. The official inquiry held by the District Magistrate of Howrah into the Bamungachi shooting affair, when orders to fire on a mob were given in circumstances which should have been the subject of a prompt and open official investigation, is now ready but in reply to an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the report, the Government said that a copy of the report had been sent to the Secretary of State and that the matter was still under consideration. The public is entitled to demand that the report should be published and that its consideration should not be so prolonged as to dim the memory of the atrocious nature of the incident. If the whitewash is to come why not proceed about it earlier?

"Brutal Truth."

Mr. S. N. Haji's spirited refutation of the arguments of the foreign vested interests which have shown a bitter and determined hostility to his modest measure for reserving India's coastal trade to Swadeshi shipping concerns has evoked candid comments from "Difcher" in "Capital." "The brutal truth is," he observes, "that on such an issue Argument is subordinate to Power." He continues: "The Legislative Assembly may pass Mr. Haji's Bill. The Council of State, almost certainly, will throw it out. Mr. Haji is a skilled and persistent propagandist but it is highly improbable that his Bill will reach the Statute Book unless and until India attains Dominion Status." The Council of State is expected by the exploiters of India to stultify itself because officialdom can control the majority of its votes. All the more reason, therefore, why Indian opinion must voice itself strongly and ceaselessly for the passage of Mr. Haji's Bill.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE

FOOD-STUFF, ITS CONTROL AND RESEARCH

(BY LALLUBHAI JARIWALLA, Ph.D.)

I.

The word "control" will perhaps sound strange while the word "research" will certainly be mysterious to the Indian ear in this particular case. Why control will not be the question raised but how to control will be the point at issue. And as to Research it is doubtful whether many of us will be able to form any idea about it. Day by day we are accustomed to regard ghee as ghee, the best fat for human consumption and til-oil as til-oil as the best oil for the same purpose without ever thinking that scientific research can give us a better product or a better substitute not necessarily synthetically prepared but manufactured either from existing products or from natural produces hitherto regarded as less important or useless.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE DONE.

But the necessity of control and research is there and demands immediate attention. It is more pressing for a huge nation like ours than most of us will be led to think. And if not properly and immediately attended to, the neglect will surely lead to the bodily deterioration which is surely but steadily in progress amongst us.

To many it will not be quite clear how food-stuff control and research can be placed under 'Industrial Research and its Importance.' But such a question will only show the lack of knowledge of the tremendous progress made by other countries due to "control" and "research" which have developed food-stuff industry to a branch of great industry. In this article it will be shown as a matter of course where the industrial side of the question lies.

It is difficult to separate "control" and "research" in this particular case. To control we must have methods. And to have methods is for us, under present state of things, equivalent to invent methods. Thus "control" conceals "research" in itself. But just as it is difficult to separate both, so it is equally difficult to treat both as combined. However for technical reasons I shall deal with "control" first and "research" afterwards as far as the separate treatment of these two joint problems is possible.

PERIL OF LACK OF CONTROL.

Practically every one of us certainly had and still has reasons, often enough, of complaint against our "danawalla" (grain merchant) because he supplied us with bad grain, and against our ghewala (butter merchant) or telwala (oil merchant) because the stuff they supplied to us was not what we regard as either "pure" or "fresh." We grumble at him, blame him, give him back what he sold us and take a new supply of what he assures as being "quite fresh." We are satisfied, thus allowing the same process to be repeated again. Such is the case with the middle class. For the rich the danger of getting inferior stuff is less. But even the rich man is a victim to the cleverness of the food-stuff merchant and can only escape by his kind courtesy. But what about those who are materially poorer and socially lower than our middle class? Day after day they consume inferior food-stuff, partly because they think it to be their lot and partly because we, as a nation, have no effective means of "control." And for the so-called untouchables, who have as much right to the bare necessities of life as any one of the higher classes such a problem does not exist at all; not because it is not there but because in the heap of miseries under which they are suffering it is too acute to be felt. It is equally important for vegetarian as well as for meat-eating communities. Because the latter consumes all what the former requires and over and above it requires meat. And are there enough places where one can ascertain in doubtful cases whether the meat which one purchased is fresh or more or less spoiled?

VEGETABLE GHEE.

Thus the problem of food-stuff control exists for every community and for every class of people living in India i.e. it exists for the entire nation. The recent tragedy which occurred, due to lack of control, was that of so-called vegetable ghee. It was imported from foreign countries and has been used as a mixture in pure ghee, the mixture being sold as pure ghee, and also sold as a twin brother of that which has been regarded as pure cow or buffalo-ghee for ages. The foreign manufacturers gained thereby millions while we paid for it in coins of national health. And all this has been carried out without the least fear or hesitation. I also remember to have heard from a merchant that he makes use of a process by which he can mix two to four lbs. of foreign stuff in 40 lbs. of pure ghee without any

(Continued on page 10).

BARDOLI WINS.

M. L. C.'S MISSION TO BARDOLI

AGREEMENT REACHED

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

MR. GARDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SETTLEMENT

(From Our Special Representative.)

(Through Telephone.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The notice of 14 days given by Governor to members of the Council, representing Bardoli people, expires to-morrow (Monday). Before that the members have to give their reply to the Revenue Member as to whether or not they can accept the terms laid down in the Governor's speech. Simultaneously with His Excellency's speech, all the five members of whose constituency Bardoli Taluka forms the part, viz., Rao Bahaduh Bhimbhai Naik, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Dr. Dixit, the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada and Daudkhan Salebhai, had received letter from the Revenue Member referring them to the terms laid down in the Governor's speech and asking them to give their reply in 14 days. Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi, President of the Council, has not received any such letter though he also represents Surat District. The protracted negotiations between Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his friends on the one side and Sir Chunilal Mehta and his Government colleagues on the other, have centred round two important points, viz., the draft of the letter to be addressed to the Revenue Member by Surat M.L.C.'s. and Khan Bahadur Garda.

TOUGH FIGHT.

It is understood that there was a tough fight on both these points, during the course of which there was occasion when negotiations could have utterly broken down had there not been anxiety on both sides to arrive at an honourable settlement at any cost. I understand that on the first point, viz., draft of the letter, it was possible after a heated discussion by both the parties to reach a provisional agreement, which is, of course, so far as Vallabhbhai is concerned, subject to the approval of Mahatmaji. In view of the grave circumstances and having regard to the fact that Government are now prepared to accept almost all the terms proposed by Sjt. Vallabhbhai, Surat M.L.C.'s will have possibly no hesitation in writing to the Revenue Member that they are now in a position to state that the conditions laid down in the Governor's speech will be fulfilled. I understand such an assurance is enough for the purpose of Government who will issue a communique granting the terms laid down on behalf of the people of Bardoli.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, the Thakore of Kerwada and Mr. K. F. Nariman have gone to Surat with Vallabhbhai and will return to Poona to-morrow (Monday) after having consulted Mahatmaji, and also after having seen Khan Bahadur Garda in connection with the lands that are sold to him. If Mahatmaji approves of the arrangement provisionally agreed to, an honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute will get its final form on Monday as outlined below:

GOVT'S TERMS.

Government require the following conditions to be fulfilled:—

(a) Payment of the assessment by Bardolians according to the pre-revision settlement.

(b) The difference between the two assessments to be deposited by Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt according to his offer.

(c) Cessation of all agitation in Bardoli Taluka.

VALLABHBHAI'S TERMS.

In return, Government will accept the following terms laid down by Vallabhbhai:—

(a) Release of Satyagrahi prisoners.

(b) Restoration of forfeited lands in the possession of Government.

(c) Compensation in cases of gross injustice and hardships.

(d) Reinstatement of Talatis and Patels and licenses on the formal application of their servants.

(e) Setting up of an enquiry by a Judicial Officer associated with the Revenue Officer, that is Mr. Mackie, the decision of the former being final on all disputed points.

As regards the lands that are sold to Khan Bahadur Garda, there seems to be no difficulty in getting them back, as both Government and Bardoli leaders are, it is understood, doing their best, to persuade Khan Bahadur Garda to sell the lands back to the former owners.

KHAN BAHADUR GARDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SETTLEMENT.

TRANSFERS LAND TO R. B. BHIMBHAI NAIK

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 5.

I am informed, on most reliable authority; that Khan Bahadur Garda has consented to transfer to the name of Rao Bahadur Naik the confiscated land belonging to Bardoli peasants which he had bought from Government.

MR. VALLABHBHAI ON BARDOLI PROSPECTS

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

While messages in the most optimistic vein continues to be received from Poona, hinting at the immediate arrival of a settlement on the Bardoli question, a like note was conspicuous by its absence in the statement made by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel to an Associated Press representative on his return from Poona last night, en route to Bardoli. The Bardoli leader observed that he could not say that anything in the nature of a settlement had been arrived at. He had not seen the Governor. He had not stirred out of Sir Chunilal's bungalow where he and other leaders discussed every point at issue threadbare. Of course, he declared, his hope and wish was that an early settlement would be reached, but it was also possible that the negotiations might not be fruitful of a settlement after all. Beyond this Mr. Patel was unwilling to make any comment on the situation. He left for Bardoli by the Surat Passenger last night.—A. P.

AN EARLIAR MESSAGE

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Poona for Surat this afternoon accompanied by Mr. Mahadeobhai Desai, Swami Anand and Mr. K. F. Nariman. Several M.L.C.'s and a number of students had been to the station to see the "Sardar" off. Although he had had an extremely busy time throughout his short stay in Poona he did not show any signs of fatigue on his face.

VALLABHBHAI OPTIMISTIC.

The "Sardar" refused to be dragged in by the crowd of press representatives. However, to the pressing requests of the Special Representative of the "Chronicle" who told him that the public were very anxious to know the result of negotiations Vallabhbhai said: "I feel better." This laconic reply which he gave is no doubt full of meaning and suggestive of a number of things.

The skies that were overcast yesterday, with dark clouds of all sorts of suspicions and misgivings have to-day completely cleared up and things are moving rapidly towards a settlement which will be honourable and agreeable to both the parties.

Information gathered from the most

(Continued on page 8).

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS

EFFORTS TO MAKE FUNCTION SUCCESSFUL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxsena, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Lucknow, has issued the following bulletin regarding the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the All-Parties' Conference:—

As it has already been announced, that the meeting of the Conference will be held in the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Hall, arrangements are being made for the lodging of the delegates in the hotels and Dharmasalas. The prominent leaders will put up with the leading citizens of Lucknow, and most of them are likely to be the guests of the Maharaja Sahab of Mahammadabad, who is taking a very active interest in the matter and sparing no pains to make the Conference success.

Delegates desiring arrangement for boarding and lodging should write to the Secretary Congress Committee, Lucknow, at the latest 20th instant, otherwise the Congress Committee will not be responsible for any conveniences which they may have to seek.

Since a very large number of ladies and gentlemen have expressed their desire to watch the proceedings of the Conference, arrangements are being made for seating 100 visitors and on the floor of the Hall and for an equal number in the gallery. The visitors will be charged Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively, for all the sittings of the Conference. The visitors' ticket will not be sold publicly, but special admission cards will be issued by the Secretary to ladies and gentlemen, who apply to him with the fees for the class of accommodation they desire.

"DESIGNED TO ISOLATE RUSSIA"

M. CHICHERIN ON KELLOG TREATY

TERMS OF SOVIETS PARTICIPATION

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Moscow—"The Kellogg Treaty is obviously designed to isolate Russia," declared M. Chicherin in an interview. He cited passages in the negotiations, like the inclusion of the League Covenent, Locarno agreement and French treaties within the scope of the pact in support of his contention that it was an integral part of the preparation for war against the Soviets. He suggested that if the Powers desired to prove otherwise, there was still time to invite the participation of Russia. The latter, he said, was prepared to negotiate provided she was acquainted with all the correspondence that was exchanged in the course of the negotiations with the other Powers, but the Pact, he observed, was at present weakened by the fact that it did not involve obligations regarding disarmament.—Reuter.

POLISH TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS

NO NEWS REGARDING WHEREABOUTS

LONDON, Aug. 5.

New York.—Absence of news regarding the Polish airmen Idzikowski and Kubala is causing anxiety here. It seems definitely to be established that they abandoned their trans-Atlantic flight and turned back at dawn on 4th since when they should easily have been able to cover eight hundred miles, and should have been sighted by at least one out of twelve liners which were on the course which they were believed to be following.

St. Johns (Newfoundland).—At nine in the evening (local time) to-day (4th Aug.), no news of the Poles had been received.—Reuter.

VALLABHBHAI ACCEPTS G(VT. TERMS

NO HITCH NOW IN SETTLEMENT

AS WE GO TO PRESS WE RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONIC MESSAGE FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

The Associated Press understands that Khan Bahadur Garda and other purchasers of the forfeited lands at Bardoli have agreed to return them to Mr. Vallabhbhai (for giving them back to their owners).

Sjt. Vallabhbhai has authorised Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik to inform the Government of Bombay that all the terms of the settlement of the Bardoli dispute have been accepted.

ECHO OF GROUNDING OF "DAUNTLESS"

COURT MARTIAL OPENS

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A Naval Court martial has been opened at Portsmouth in connection with the grounding of H. M. S. "Dauntless." The Navigating Officer Lieut.-Commander T. R. Beatty, is charged with negligently navigating or, by default, suffering the "Dauntless" to be stranded.—Reuter's Special.

NO CHANGE IN SIR AUSTEN'S CONDITION

LONDON, Aug. 5

The bulletin reports no important change in Sir Austen Chamberlain's condition. His strength has been well maintained.—Reuter.

EXCITING INTERLUDE IN GREEK ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PROMINENT CAFANDARISTS KIDNAPPED

CAPTORS DEMAND HEAVY RANSOM

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Athens.—An exciting interlude has occurred in the election campaign now in full swing. M. Milonas, the former Under-Secretary of Finance and M. Melas, the former Deputy, both Cafandarists, have been kidnapped by brigands near Yanina where M. Venizelos delivered a campaigning speech yesterday. The captors demand a ransom of ten million drachmae and threaten to kill the captives if the brigands are pursued by the military. M. Venizelos is personally directing the operations for their release.—Reuter.

TURNING POINT IN MILL STRIKE

WILL WORKERS SUCCUMB TO OWNERS' BAIT?

OMINOUS RUMOURS IN CITY

LABOUR LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED?

The decision of the mill-owners to throw open a group of Mills on Monday has given rise to endless speculation and rumours, one of which is that a strong military squad will patrol the streets. According to the strike leaders the turning point in the struggle has been reached, and Monday is full of possibilities either for better or for worse. Judging from the enthusiasm of the strikers, it would appear that they are in no mood to go back to work unless an honourable settlement is reached. The atmosphere is charged with tense expectancy and anxiety.

"To-morrow is the turning point of our battle with the mill-owners and our victory depends upon how best we resist the temptation of going back to work. If you go it would mean an unconditional surrender and an ignominous defeat of our cause. The military will be patrolling the streets, so, don't stir out. Hold on, and victory is yours." This in effect was the war-cry of the labour leaders on Sunday. As many as three meetings were addressed at various labour centres, and the platform was conspicuous by the presence of the members of the Youth League.

There is also a rumour that a number of labour leaders may be arrested under Section 144 of the C. P. C.

Developments are keenly awaited.

MILL STRIKE AND MARKET COLLECTION

MARKET SUPERINTENDENT'S ALLEGED THREAT TO THROW OUT MR JHABWALA

A correspondent writes:—

On Friday morning Mr. Jhabvala accompanied by Mr. Bradley, together with 6 mills workers as the invitation of the stallholders went to the Crawford Market. When he was moving round under the guidance of one or two stallholders in the fruit area collecting subscriptions that the stallholders wanted to make for the support of the poor mill workers now on strike, a certain Parsi first expressed his displeasure, and later appears to have gone to the Superintendent of Markets whereupon the latter rushed up to Mr. Jhabvala and asked him to stop the collection, stating that he was authorised by a rule. On his asking him to produce the rule he stated that he would do so later, but in meanwhile the going of the round must be stopped. Mr. Jhabvala complied with his order, and was leaving by the front door followed by his friend Mr. Bradley, and 6 other mill workers helping in the collection work. But the Superintendent of Markets pursued him stating that he would not allow him to go by that particular door, and that he would throw out Mr. Jhabvala and that he would call in the policemen. Mr. Jhabvala maintained his right of not only standing there but also of going by the particular door which he had intended to do. The Market Superintendent almost rushed towards him when fortunately Mr. Bradley explained to him the seriousness of his step and the Market Superintendent withdrew.

THE TEXTILE DEAD-LOCK

'A VIA MEDIA'

(BY HOPEFUL.)

It is now four months since the Bombay mill strike began, and both sides have considerably suffered. Signs are not wanting to show that both parties are eagerly looking forward for a peace, and it would not be out of place to suggest a 'via media' that may be acceptable to both. Unless both the parties show a spirit of give and take, the prospects are far from being hopeful. Any hope of complete surrender on the part of either party is out of question. The following therefore may serve as basis for a talk of peace:—

(1) Let the mill-owners keep aside their wages standardisation scheme for the present.

(2) The Joint Strike Committee should not press for the 17 demands in view of the above.

(3) The mills to re-start exactly on the same basis as on the day the strike began (here it is important to note that the strike was originated in a small group of two or three mills, and the rest of the mills had to down tools under compulsion, in which case the mill-owners were not acquainted with any grievances if any then existed.)

(4) Those two or three mills which first downed tools on account of changes in rates, etc., should re-start work on the basis prior to those changes which led to the strike, and

(5) When the mills will have re-started on the above conditions, the Committee of the Mill-owners and the Joint Strike Committee should sit together to consider the wages standardisation scheme, and the 17 demands side by side.

Shall we hope that the Joint Strike Committee who has the interest of Labourers at their heart, and the Mill-owners who, on their part, have the interest of the mill industry, will extend to each other the hand of friendship and thus secure peace that will be honourable to both?

JOINT MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE

DONATIONS RECEIVED UPTO FRIDAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union. Rs. 1,000-0-0 Moscow Workers' Contribution through. The Bombay Textile Labour Union. Rs. 20,416-12-9; Bombay Labour Relief and Organisation Fund (Russian Contribution in 1925) Rs. 12,100-0-0 Rs. Donations received from the International Textile workers, London sent by, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw M. P. through Mr. N. M. Jashi Rs 16,511-10-1 Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Rs. 2,051-0-0; Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 1,000-0-0; Workers welfare League:—Through Mr. Bradley. Rs. 4015-5-0 Through Mr. N. M. Joshi. Rs. 307-8-0 Total Rs. 4,322-13-0 G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union Rs. 1,355,11,6 Shri Mahajan Association Rs. 500-0-0 Bombay Port Trust Employees Union. Rs. 200-0-0 G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union Rs. 200-0-0 Hirjee Jethabhai Rs. 200-0-0; One sympathiser from Bombay. Rs 300-0-0.

Contributions received from Ahmedabad:—Rs. 3034-15-0.

Collections made by Messrs. Mirajkar, Alve and Asavale and Syed Munawar and others Rs. 865-4-6

87 bags of rice of the approximate value of Rs. 10,14 have also been received.

Collections, made by Messrs. Mirajkar, Alve and Asavale and Syed Munawar and others of the aggreate sum of the Rs. 865-4-6

Including the various sums of less than Rs. 200 total amounts received from 7th May upto 3rd inst is Rs. 66 569-0-4.

S. I. R. STRIKE

MORE MEN RESUME WORK

COIMBATORE, Aug. 4.

About 340 men out of 1,200 employed in the Podanur Workshops have resumed work. According to Union leaders about 9,000 men have tendered resignation as per the railway authorities latest circular.—A. P.

It is understood that Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, Punjab High Court who is now on a holiday in Kashmir will come down to Lahore to administer the oath to Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the new Governor on the 9th instant.—A. P.

IN ENGLAND

DULEEP SCORES 125

TWO MATCHES ABANDONED OWING TO RAIN

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Heavy rain caused disappointment in Frank Wolley's second benefit match. Somerset has never before figured in Canterbury Week.

Making his final appearance in Warwickshire in the county match after 36 years of loyal service Quaife made 72 century of his career and was accorded ovation. He gave skillful display which lasted four hours and hit freely, sending the ball eleven times to the boundary. With Parsons he added 180 for the third wicket. Parsons made his sixth century of the season. His chief hits were one six and twelve fours.

HAMMOND'S BRIGHT DISPLAY.

The play at Northampton started at 3-50 p.m. on difficult wicket. Dipper and Hammond added 111 in two hours twenwicket. Hammnod, whose 67 included ty minutes for the second Gloucestershire eight fours, gave bright display. Dipper was more restrained. He hit only four fours and took three hours to make his 67.

The sixth Gloucester wicket fell at 170 when Seabrook and Neale became associated and put on 78 in 50 minutes. Seabrook found the boundary sixteen times and hit two sixes. The drives were a feature of his innings which lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Nunes' 127 was made in three hours and a quarter and included fourteen fours. His was a stylish display.

Sutcliffe and Holmes made fifty-fifth century of their opening partnership and ninth century of such partnerships this season. Sutcliffe did not give any chance and played the bowling with ease. He hit thirteen fours while Holmes reached boundary eleven times.

NO PLAY ON OVAL.

Oval was waterlogged, and no plaf was possible there.

The play at Brighton started at 2-45 p.m., Mann, winning the toss, put in Sussex. The first wicket fell at seven, H. Parks being dismissed for a "duck."

Bowley and Duleepsinghji then became associated and in ten minutes under three hours raised the score to 221 when the second wicket fell.

Duleepsinghji batted very confidently from start and reached his century when his innings had lasted hour and forty-five minutes. He played every kind of stroke particularly cut, in masterly style, and his score included twelve fours.

Bowley who was slow in comparison, made his century in three and half hours. His was faultless innings and he reached the boundary eleven times.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:

Sussex vs. Middlesex at BBrBighton: Sussex 270 for three (Duleepsinghi 125 Bowley 109 not out).

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire at Manchester: Yorkshire 338 for eight (Sutcliffe 126 Holmes 54).

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire at Birmingham:—Warwickshire 390 for four (Bates 90 W Quaife 103 not out Parsons 114.

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Bristol:—Gloucestershire 368 (Hammond 67 Dipper 67 Seabrook 107).

Worcestershire vs. Essex at Worcester:—Essex 393 for eight (O'Connor 94 Nichols 58 Nussell 153 Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire at Northampton:—Northan 100 for eight.

Glamorgan vs. West Indies at Swansea:—West Indies 327 (Challenor 55 Nunes 127 not out) Glamorgan 33 for no wicket.

Matches between Surrey and Notts (at Oval) and Kent and Somerset (at Canterbury) were not played owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

East London (South Africa) in Rugby match here All-Blacks beat Border by twentythree points to three.—Reuter's Special.

WAFD HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

POLICE HUNT FOR SEDITIOUS LITERATURE

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Cairo.—The police searched the Wafd Headquarters, apparently in connection with some seditious document.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The search of the Wafd Headquarters was a sequel to an earlier raid on the small printing office which is supposed to have been printing revolutionary circulars. Its proprietor and two students were arrested. Orders were then given for search of the Wafd Headquarters, which is students meeting place, with the object of tracing the original of the circular. It is understood, however, nothing was discovered.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION

THANA MUNICIPALITY'S BOLD STAND.

CO-OPERATORS' TACTICS FAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 3.

A special general meeting of the General Board of Thana Municipality was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall. Mr. Y. V. Navalkar occupied the chair. An important item on the agenda that came up for consideration was the report of the Chief Officer on the resolution passed by the General Board sometime ago deciding not to appoint a committee to formulate views to be submitted to the Simon Commission. The report of the Chief Officer was to the effect that the Municipality should formulate its views on the Reforms and keep them ready. They need not be submitted to the Simon Commission. But, there was no harm in keeping them ready so that if it is decided later on, all of a sudden that there should be a change in our attitude towards the Statutory Commission, it would not be said that the Municipality could not submit the views for want of sufficient time.

At the outset, two members who are serving in some firms in Bombay informed the President that they could not take part in the discussion nor could they vote one way or the other according to the orders of their superiors.

MOTION FOR FILING REPORT.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar proposed that the Chief Officer's report be filed. If the Municipality had decided once for all not to submit views to the Commis- it was wasting the energy in formulating them, he said.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos moved an amendment that a committee, consisting of some members, should be formed to formulate views.

Mr. Rege rose to a point of order. He said the amendment negatived the proposition.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Prof. Bhagwant opposed the proposition.

Then the proposition was put to vote. Seven voted for the proposition, six against the proposition and five remained neutral. Thus the proposition was declared carried amidst applause.

The Municipality deserves to be congratulated for having decided emphatically not to go back upon its former resolution.

WOMAN ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGE.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment yesterday in a sessions case in which one Lakmi, wife of Rama Nawji Gadamle of Jambultep, Taluka Pen, was charged under Section 304 I. P. C. (culpable homcide not amounting to murder).

The accused who is about 18 years old was married to Rama some two years ago. It was alleged that Lakmi did not like to live with her husband, and whenever her father brought her to her husband's house, she would seize the first opportunity to run back to her father's house. On the 23rd of May last when she was staying with her father, Rama went there to fetch her. The father-in-law gave the accused in her husband's possession and asked him to take her away. Rama took her to his field where the work of turning the clods was to be done. Rama told his wife to take out a crow-bar which it is usual for these people to bury in the earth in the field often the day's work is over. Both of them worked till 10 a.m. when the accused, it was alleged, struck Rama with the crow-bar on the head, who, in consequence got a wound in the middle of his head slightly to the left side. Rama went thereafter to his brother-in-law's house, where he became unconscious and continued in that condition till his death in the Pen dispensary on 26th idem.

NO EYE-WITNESS.

There were no eye-witnesses to this occurrence. The accused herself had admitted that she hit Rama with the crow-bar, but it was merely an accident. While she was taking out the crow-bar from the earth, she was digging, Rama came in front of her and that is how he was struck. It was the theory of the medical man that the stroke could not have been an accidental one, having regard to the nature of the wound.

But, the jury refusing to accept the doctor's theory, brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty". The learned judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused of the offence.

Mr. D. G. Raje appeared for Crown while the accused was undefended.

SELF-GOVERNMENT BY GRADUAL STAGES

CALCUTTA MARWARI ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

That India should attain the status of a self-governing dominion by gradual stages of development is the view expressed by the Marwari Association, Calcutta, in a memorandum submitted to the Statutory Commission. The basis of franchise, it says, should remain as at present, while greater care should be taken in preparing electoral rolls to enable every person qualified to vote to exercise his franchise. The position of minorities is also dealt with. The Association considers that dyarchy should be replaced by provincial autonomy and law and order should be in charge of a special officer. Adequate financial provision should also be made to enable ministers to administer their departments satisfactorily. The memorandum advocates a larger measure of responsibility for Ministers and considers that more rapid Indianization of the army should be effected.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S. I. Railway, wires under date August 4.—The line between Vaniambalam and Nilambur Road was restored at 11 hours to-day and through running of trains has since been resumed.

OLYMPIC GAMES

CANADA'S FAIR COMPETITOR'S WORLD RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic Games, in the final of Modern Pentathlon comprising shooting, swimming, fencing, athletics and horseriding tests, in which the maximum number of competitors permitted to take part in three per nation, Thofelt (Sweden) was first. Lindman (Sweden) was second Kahl (Germany) third Bergl (Sweden) fourth Hax (Germany) fifth and Turquand Young (Britain) sixth.

In the first round of hundred metres relay race for women at Olympic Games Canada established a world record, her time being fortynine and twofifths seconds.

SURPRISE OF THE DAY.

The surprise in the second round of single sculls, over two thousand metre course, was the defeat of Joe Wright (Canada) this year's diamond sculls winner at Heneey Regatta, by Straka (Czechoslovakia) by four lengths the winner's time being eight minutes thirtysix and twofifths seconds. Wright's defeat was largely due to elements. The victor drew inside and was able to hug bank. He led throughout although he nearly met with disaster a fivehundred metre mark when he touched the bank. —Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING RACE

EXCITING FINISH

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Amsterdam.—In the Olympic games a very erciting heat productive of much best time was the first round of fifteen hundred metres free style swimming between "cracks" Arne Borg (Sweden) Charlton (Australia) and Crabbe (America) which resulted in win by the Swede, winners time being 20 minutes and 14 1/5 seconds. The Australian was second with 20 minutes and 17 2/5 seconds. The race was swum in terrific downpour. The Swede led from the start and was 20 yards ahead of Crabbe at 500 metres mark, Charlton being slightly behind. In the last half there was terrific battle for the second place which carried qualification for the next round. Charlton winning by a bare yard.—Reuter's Special.

The final of the Decathlon resulted as follows:—

Yrjola (Finland) first 8053.29 points. This is world record.

Jaervinen (Finland) second, 7930.50 points.

Doherty (Americ a) third 7706.65 points.

WORLD RECORD IN 400 METRES RELAY RACE

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic Games in the Final of Women's 400 metres Relay Race, Canada was first, America second and Germany third. The Canadian team won by two yards in 48 and two-fifths seconds. which is the world record.

In the final of Men's 400 metres Relay Race, America was first, Germany second and Britain third. The American team won by two feet in 41 seconds which is equal to the world record.—Reuter's Special.

TO FINANCE WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES

LAHOREM UNICIPALITY LEVIES NEW TAX

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The Lahore Municipal Committee to-day considered the water supply extension and drainage schemes in connection with which the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) had pointed out that the cost according to the latest estimate would be 37.2 lakhs and 28.3 lakhs or a total of 65.5 lakhs of rupees. In addition to the grant of the Government and the Urban Sanitary Board the Committee requires nearly forty lakhs of rupees and seventeen lakhs respectively to be raised by loans from the Government repayable by eighty half-yearly instalments, the amount to be raised by levying water tax and house connections upto a fixed quantity by meter and excess on extra quantities consumed. Recognising that the imposition of the new tax is likely to be somewhat unpopular Government have suggested that the services of a Government Officer should be requisitioned for the initial assessment of rental houses, the Municipality supervising the collection of taxes in the first two or three years. The Committee eventually resolved that the assessment be undertaken but it should be done by its own officer.—A. P.

ALLEGED UNLICENSED IMPORT OF WIRELESS APPARATUS

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

J. Hyland, who was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 4 (1) Telegraph Act was acquitted to-day. The prosecution alleged that Hyland established and worked without a licensed wireless stations in the Lindsay Street and the Waterloo Street. The defence contended that Hyland had a license to import wireless apparatus and he had not transmitted or employed power in the stations.

The Magistrate found that Hyland had taken a licence for Lindsay Street and the evidence showing that he had an apparatus in the Waterloo Street was vague.—A. P.

TRAIN COLLISION NEAR MOGHALSARAI

ASSISTANT ENGINEER OF E. I. RLY. KILLED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

The remains of Mr. R. Stock, Assistant Engineer, E. I. Railway, who met with his death in yesterday's train collision near Moghalsarai, were brought here this morning and buried. The funeral was attended by a large number of sympathisers including many railway officers.

It appears that Mr. Stock was travelling in a reserved carriage which was the rearmost carriage in the train. By some mistake the other train was put on to the same pair of rails and in the collision the deceased's carriage was smashed. His peon was thrown out and received serious injuries. Mr. Stock's bearer likewise was severely injured and he is not expected to survive. —A. P.

BARDOLI WINS

(Continued from Page 7.)

reliable sources go to show that the points of difference which had formed the subject of protracted and rather anxious negotiations between Vallabhbhai and some of the Gujarat M.L.C.'s on the one side and some of the Government members on the other have at last been settled to the satisfaction of both the parties.

MAHATMAJI TO BE CONSULTED.

There was some disagreement about the draft of the letter which Surat members have to address to the Government. On closer enquiry I understand that this draft also has been provisionally agreed to subject to its approval by Mahatma Gandhi. There is, however, yet a little difficulty as regards the terms and that is about the lands that are already sold. It is reliably understood that Government are using their good offices to secure these lands back from the new owners.

Vallabhbhai and his comrades will see Mahatmaji to-morrow and put the whole case before him. If the terms and the draft of the letter are approved of by Mahatmaji then Surat members will approach the Government on Monday with their reply and the Government communique announcing the settlement will be issued on the same day or the day next. Surat members seem to be satisfied with the agreement arrived at.

A FORM OFPOLITICAL IMPOSTURE

HOW COOPERATION FOR SIMONITES IS MANUFACTURED

MR. MUNSHI'S SPEECH IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) in the course of his speech on debate regarding the appointment of committee to co-operate with Simon Commission in Bombay Council, said:—

"I quite share the opinion of my honourable friend who spoke last that the British Empire will have to submit to a verdict at the hands of posterity and that too a very, very rigorous one. Only on what that verdict will be, he will permit me the liberty to disagree with him. I am one of those, who believe that the British connection, which has brought uniformity of political institutions, political traditions and political ideals is a necessity for India for some time to come. But, even with this belief, I cannot but oppose this proposal. The clique of British statesmen, the unsympathetic and arrogant British statesmen who dominate the Indian policy of the British Parliament at the present moment, have offered in this particular case a wanton and deliberate insult to India.

"I am quite willing to concede that, so long as India is within the British Empire, the British Parliament would have the formal right to be the judge of the time and the measure of advance which India is to make in responsible government.

LL. G'S FLAGRANT BETRAYAL.

Without going into further details, I may only mention how the Declaration promise of 1917 was broken in 1922 in the most flagrant manner by the then Prime Minister of England. Mr. Lloyd George stated that "There is an institution," and by that institution he meant the Indian Civil Service, the "steel frame",—"there is an institution which we will not interfere with; there is one institution we will not cripple; there is one institution which we will not deprive of its functions or its privileges; and that is the British Civil Service". Can anyone who understands the English language believe in the *bona fides* of any pronouncement made by the British Parliament when the Prime Minister goes back upon it within five years of it?

Sir, now let us look to the appointment of the Simon Commission. This Commission is not an executive or a legislative body. It is not to pronounce decisions. The object of this body is to report and make recommendations, and to give "a faithful account of the opinions and aspirations prevalent in India." And we are told as a first step forwards this insult that in India there cannot be found a single man who can be associated for this glorious work of reporting and making recommendations. What is the implication? The implication is that Sir John Simon and his friends are more competent to voice our aspirations than ourselves. It is as much an insult, as for a foreign Civilian to say of a great leader of Gujarat who is working in Gujarat that he is an outside agitator living on Bardoli.

The appointment of the Indian Committee is only for the purpose of "working out the methods". No rights, mind you. The great "reporter"—Sir John Simon only has got the right, as the sub-agent of the British Parliament, to tell the Indian Committees, "I am the reporter;" I want you to give me the proper pencil, the proper paper. Show me the proper point of wantage from which I can report. But you shall not touch what I write". And then, later on, he proceeds: "We should welcome the assistance of colleagues." In substance, it implies a liberty to the Chairman and his six co-jurors to sit in a private conclave by themselves when he wants them to do it. Then comes the last thing:

"I should make no secret of it, and should ask my colleagues in the Joint Free Conference, when, as I hope, they learn to have faith in my sense of fairness, to accept from me such account of the matter as I can give them on behalf of the Commission."

CARICATURE OF FREE CONSTITUTION

"As you know British statesmen are sanctimonious. They always talk the language of the tribunes and walk in the footsteps of tyrants. And, Sir John has written the letter as a British statesmen. Many honourable friends expect Sir John Simon to work miracles for this country. I will tell you what he will give: representative nstitutions in which the representatives of the majority of the people will have no voice; feedom on term that we are to be at the mercy of the officials of Government; a gross caricature of a free constitution. The manner of appointing the Committee is an injury added to that insult.

WELL-PAID HOSTS.

Look at the manner in which this so-called co-operation is sought to be forced upon us. Take the present motion. Here is my honourable friend, the Leader of the Huse, with his well drilled, well manoeuvred and well-paid hosts, in duty bound to support any proposal which he brings forward.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Will the honourable member explain what he means by "well-paid"?

Mr. K. M. Munshi: It will all be clear if my honourable friend only waits.

It has been stated that these well-paid hosts are coming to the rescue of the minority in the House. Why should, if they want us to co-operate freely, the Members of Government and the official members who are whatever their conviction bound to vote in favour of any motion brought by the Honourable the Leader of the House, be asked to interfere and convert a minority into a majority? They are asked to interfere with the sole object that Reuter may flash forth the message to the world that the Council, the supposed voice of the Bombay Presidency has resolved that "we shall co-operate with the Simon Commission." This is nothing but a species of political imposture with which we, at any rate those who have the sense of dignity to feel the national insult will not associate ourselves.

KARNATAK WANTS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RY. POLICY OF INDIFFERENCE CRITICISED.

MER CHANTS' CONFERENCE URGE UNION AND CO-OPERATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Aug. 2.

The [illegible] session of the Karnatak Merchants' Conference was held at Bagalkot on [illegible] in the afternoon, in the [illegible] pandal erected near Hindustani [illegible] building, under the presidency of Sir. Nagappa Abdulpreskar a leading merchant of Sholapur. Delegates from all parts of Karnatak specially attended the conference and great enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the meeting. The session closed late in the evening after resolving to start Karnatak Chamber of Commerce.

After thanking the audience for the honour of presidentship, Mr. Abdulpreskar referred to late Appasaheb Warad's activities in giving new direction to the trade of this province. In the course of his speech he touched upon past glory of Karnatak and gave the history of Karnatak trade and also criticised the railway policy of indifference towards convenience and comforts of merchants and passengers. Speaking on importance of trade, he said: "The Britishers are more proud and cherish greater love for the balance than for the sword. If the Englishman is given the option of either losing his sword or balance, he would be prepared to lose the former and never the latter." He further referred to trade improvements essential for the progress of Karnatak trade and emphasized the need of union and co-operation. He deprecated the growing tendency of indiscriminate hedge contracts and speculations. The agricultural improvements, in his opinion, were as necessary trade ones and advised the conference and agitate for the irrigation facilities for the province.

PLEA FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

He deplored the absence of facilities of technical training in the Karnatak which was so very necessary for improving the present miserable plight of the youth of the province. He further discussed the question of Karnatak unification. The effect of the exchange of policy of Government on the Indian trade, agriculture and the mill industry was referred to, with convincing argument and he said "In spite of the protest and indignation expressed with one voice by the whole country, 18 pence exchange was forced on India with the result that the foreign trade received an automatic impetus and the Indian trade, agriculture and industry were hopelessly set back." In conclusion, he dwelt on the necessity of starting a Kanartak Chamber of Commerce as the best means of successfully dealing with the present situation and wished the province bright future.

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

CONSIDERATION BY MUSLIM LEAGUE AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEE AT DELHI

DELHI, Aug. 5.

It is announced that meetings of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamayat-ul-ulamas will be held in Delhi on August 25, 26 and 27, to consider the Nehru Committte's report and to decide the Muslim attitude towards the All-Parties' Conference which will be held on August 28 at Lucknow. The meetings will be followed by a joint deliberation of all the Muslim organisations.—A. P.

OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE

ARCHITECTURE IN WESTERN INDIA

MR VAKIL'S LECTURE

Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a lecture on "Architecture in Western India" before the Bombay Architectural Association at the Royal Institute of Science on Thursday, Mr. Vicajee presided. The lecture was illustrated with slides. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Vakil said:—

A dispassionate examination of the impulses which distinguish architecture in Western India is a specific guidance, not an empty academic essay. The literary hobby ought to be reserved for those whose pastime it has been to observe creeds rather than religion, to segregate art from life and civilisation from its historic context and human perspective and values. We are not merely historians, archaeologists, scholars busy with records of the dead past and interested in elaborate hymns only about past glories. We are face to face with concrete problems of artistic designs and achievements. We have not only to think, write, speak or discuss the past. We have to apply it to and test it by the present. We have to create out of the nation's artistic heritage enduring and nation-wide reconstruction in art. We examine the past, consequently, for inspiration and specific assistance. The search for specific artistic values is, I know, not the present fashion. For, the great need for specific guidance which those actively and daily engaged in problems of artistic importance feel, is not yet generally recognised, much less understood, by those who have reluctantly learnt to pay lip homage to art. For them the distinctions in time, locality, number or kind of medium or material or purpose do not exist. A comprehensive gesture or a sweeping generalisation is enough for them. They can, as they do, employ with the most exasperating complacency employ identical terms for different manifestations, in different places, in painting, sculpture, architecture or the art-crafts. Their clever performance may, as it often does, attract those with whom national culture is just a sentiment, not a living reality. To the painter, sculptor, architect or art-craftsman actively confronted with the problems of creative work and designs, the fashionable "mysticism" is only a bewildering mystery and attachment to unspecified virtues or qualities, only a mental morbidity. The doctrinnaire, the trader in cast-iron creeds, in "schools" and "styles"—a particularly pernicious Western importation—is a positive menace to art as to every other spiritual activity or plan of national advancement. He is the one who, Romain Rolland says, "poisons the present."

AESTHETIC HYPOCRISY.

Of all hypocrises the aesthetic hypocrisy revolts him the most, for "it tries to create nobility out of its own barreness. We can obtain inspiration and guidance from the past. But we cannot reproduce the past, even if we want to. And, if we can, it will not anything in the nature or shape of art, culture or religion. For, art ends where imitation begins and culture and religion lose their value when they lose their spirit. Our function as artists, moreover, is not to reproduce or tabulate. The camera, the printing press and process and the ledger-clerk who masquerades as historian can do that. We cannot, however, escape his sachrine sympathy and evil eye until we train our faculties to detect the aesthetic hypocrisy, to distinguish between the nobility in art and the barreness of dead formulas and canons, between the spir and letter of art, between the religion and priest-craft of art. Let us by all means increase our appreciation of the past artistic achievement by information from all quarters, from tabulated chronology, from iconography or, say, mythology. But the information should not be employed, as there is at present a sad general tendency to employ, as blinkers, as something actually obstructing the perception of definite artistic values. Genuine students of architecture from abroad are, not altogether without reason, puzzled when we maintain that Indian architecture is living, distinct and has architectural values of universal importance and, at the same time, refuse to point out or discuss the particular architectural qualities we believe to be of universal importance, deserving universal recognition. Most of us do not condescend, even to mention the reasons why we believe Indian architecture to be distinct and living. No wonder the genuine student, eager to learn, understand and benefit, flies away in despair from the sterile jugglery in chronology, iconography, mythology, or rather theology. Assume however that the student from abroad I have attempted to depict does not exist. The fact, if it is a fact, cannot free us from the duty of examining for ourselves the specific qualities which we believe constitute the living and distinct character of the nation's architectural heritage. For, it is only on a clear understanding and grasp of the specific qualities that we can fruitfully base all our efforts for continuing the growth and evolution of architectural forms and values which, as we shall presently see, distinguish Western India.

EVOLUTION OF DESIGN.

With the help of more than seventy slides, drawings and designs specially prepared for the lecture Mr. Vakil indicated the Unity observable in Indian planning in ancient cave-temple, in mediaeval and modern Hindu temple and Muslim tombs and mosques. He showed, moreover, the evolution of the design seen, for example, in Sanchi Gateway and the decorated door frames of the cave temples. He spoke about the terraces, balustrade and the high plinths of ancient buildings and showed how Bhagwan Buddha in his instruction to his Bhikhus emphasised the essentials of what Mr. Vakil called on "open-air architecture." Buddha said: "I allow you, O Bhikhus, covered terraces inner courtyards and overhanging caves. Mr. Vakil also examined the columns, brackets, domes and minarets and the decorating motifs which forms the distinguishing features of architecture in Western India. He would have liked to have spoken about the building of wells, gateways, river fronts and similar aspects of civic architecture but time did not permit him to do so. He showed, however, what "magnificent and glorious dreams of beauty and tranquil joy the Indian artists dreamt and achieved, the magic shimmer of sunshine and shadow, of the blue skies and elgant domes and minarets mirrored in wide expanses of water, of Shikhars and Vimans harmonising with cool domed groves of trees of the Indian landscape. Was the dream-designer insensitive to locality purpose or his materials? At Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta, Jogeshwari, Pattadakal, Badami, Bijapur and Shemedabad we have seen the change in the plan and forms in the Brahamanical temple, the Buddhist Vihara, the Muslim mosque and tomb, with the change in the purpose of the buildings. He retained however the features fundamental to the climate. For, Bhagwan Buddha says that he allows even the Bhikhus, covered terraces, inner courtyards and overhanging caves. Did he omit the requirements of locality? In Bijapur he was manipulating brick and mortar, in Ahmedabad stone and in Sind mosaic. And, yet the unity in essentials could be traced from Sind to Viajayanagar.

WESTERN INDIA—THE MEETING PLACE.

The changes he made were either those required by the change in the purpose of the building either religious or secular, by necessity of construction with different materials and by necessities of artistic developments. Architecture in Western India demonstrates, more than architecture in any other place in the country and more than anything else, the amazing power for distinctive artistic achievements created out of apparently conflicting and hetrogenous elements, out of the difference in time, place, purpose and necessities. For, Western India is the meeting place, as in the Chalukyan area, of the North and the South, of the East and West as in the curvilincar roofs and pavilions of Rajputana and Kathiawar and Gujaat. The temple at Gop in Kathiawar (may be in Kashmir), so great is the affinity. And, Hindu and Muslim work as dream artists brought together at one common lofty attitude by the irrepressible sovereign urge of beauty. I do not know what architectural links Mohen-jo-Daro in Sind may reveal. But it is certain that architecture in Western India has been for centuries, continuously changing, therefore continuously growing, continuously assimilating new forms and experimenting therefore continuously achieving and vital and free. Once again, we in Western India, are beginning our process of change, assimilation and experiment, the process that we left only a few years ago comparatively incomplete at Pattadakal and Badami, at Rajputana, Kathiawar, at Ahmedabad and Champanir. I have therefore endeavoured to analyse the forms and features ir the architectural heritage in Western India, for specific guidance. They constitute the language and idiom of the artists who have bequeathed for us their priceless legacy. That language is, as I have attempted to show, the language neither of the bondsman or of the religious maniac, of dead formulas or cast-iron creeds. Art, like religion, is a spiritual necessity. Their language lose significance and vitality immediately it fails to express their spirit. And, the spirit of art is instinct with the spirit of beauty, joy, strength, growth and freedom. What does it matter if the forms of our spiritual necessities change? What does it matter if we now need the library and laboratory? Can we not, like the artists of old, discover in the necessities of the times once more the urge and inspiration for a developed language that can interpret the spirit at once of modern aspirations and of art, of joy and freedom, of beauty and of brotherhood?

BOUND FOR MOSCOW

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S INDICTMENT OF BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT GREETED IN BERLIN

(BY AGNES SMEDLEY).

BERLIN, July 18.

Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who is in Europe at the present time studying political and economic conditions, said recently in an interview with the writer, that he had absolutely no faith in the British Labour Party or in the Parliamentary Independent Labour Party. Mr. Iyengar spent a number of weeks in England, during which time he talked with practically all the important men in the British Labour Party as well as with leaders of the other parties. He then came to Berlin, and as this is being written, is on his way to Moscow to study the system prevailing in the Soviet Union.

Just before leaving for Moscow, he said:—

"I have no faith whatsoever in the British Labour Party or in the Parliamentary Independent Labour Party. The Labour Party is controlled entirely by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, it matters not what the different opinions may be of the various individual members of the Party. Take the Indian question for instance—all the Labour Party members see it through the eyes of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It is clear that his policy is exactly the same as the Imperialist policy of Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill. I have talked with many members of the Labour Party, who said that the Party as a whole is not even in favour of the granting of full Dominion Status to India. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself to me that he and his Party offer us full Dominion Status. As for the decision of the Indian National Congress, making national independence the goal of the Indian people well, he and his Party just ignore that."

THERE LABOUR IMPERIALISTS.

Mr. Iyengar's impressions of the policy of the Labour Party are borne out by facts that are so numerous that they require no substantiation. That the Labour Party ignores the independent resolution of the Indian National Congress, and claims the right to decide what form of government India shall have, makes it an imperialist Party even more dangerous than the open enmity of the Tories. Speaking further, Mr. Iyengar said:—

"Take the Commonwealth Labour Conference, just ended in London, as another proof of the Imperialist tactics and policy of the Labour Party. The Labour Party machine did not even allow the 'Indian delegation' to move a resolution on India, nor on the Labour Party policy toward the Simon Commission. This was the reason the Indian delegation withdrew. Then, the Labour Party has published a programme, and the part relating to India is even more vulgar than the rest of its Dominion programme.

Mr. MacDonald, although speaking verbally about "Dominion Status" for India, has not made any public statement about the grant of immediate Dominion Status—not at the Commonwealth Labour Conference or anywhere else. I am not speaking of our own determination to make national independence the chief part of our programme, but I am here saying that Mr. MacDonald does not state in public what he privately professes to Indians—even in such a little thing like Dominion Status.

"Some of the members of the Labour Party and of the I. L. P. may, in their 'independent' capacity, sympathize with India's aspiration, and may be in agreement with us even in our goal of complete national independence. But that is of no importance whatever, for we find that on every critical occasion they vote as the Party machine directs them to vote, and they go with their Party. Some of them have even resigned from the League Against Imperialism. Lord Birkenhead would never have been able to force the Simon Commission on India but for the Labour Party's co-operation with him.

NO FAITH IN I. L. P. EITHER.

"Some friends tell me that the non-parliamentary I.L.P. is all right. But I do not know. Unless the non-parliamentary I.L.P. gets rid of the parliamentary I.L.P., I have no faith in that Party either—then we will see what their programme is."

While in London, Mr. Iyengar represented the Indian National Congress at the English Conference of the League Against Imperialism. Speaking of the League Against Imperialism, he said:—"The League Against Imperialism is the best institution I have seen so far organised for the purpose of dealing with the specific question of imperialism. It is the only international institution that I have come in contact with that has some idealism and morality as its background. That is the reason the Indian National Congress is a member of it. I cordially agree with it. I represented the Congress at the London Conference, and I moved the resolution on India. Maulana Mahomed Ali also attended the Conference, taking his place on the platform. I was impressed by the fact that in Britain they were able to organize such a good Conference, representative as it was of powerful sections of the Labour movement."

IYENGAR IN BERLIN.

While in Berlin, Mr. Iyengar lectured on "India's National Struggle" before Berlin University, declaring amongst other things that India's goal was complete national independence and that Indians were determined to struggle until they got it. His kindly and yet determined personality and bearing made a deep impression upon his audience, and his speech was greeted with prolonged applause. He also spoke before the Hindustan Association of Central Europe, his speech covering chiefly the question of unity regardless of religion, caste, or province, as well as the problem of mass organisation. Speaking of the political work of the Congress, he said that now that the national independence resolution is unanimously accepted, the next step should be to capture the seats in the legislative councils, but vacate them and form separate Indian National Assembly that will have nothing to do with the British apparatus. His speech was enthusiastically greeted by the Association. In the discussion that followed, many members of the Association advocated the organisation of the workers and peasants, who form 85 per cent. of the Indian people, and are the Indian people, urging a programme that would be an expression of the needs and desires of the workers and peasants.

Referring to Germany, Mr. Iyengar said that he finds the German people and German educational and industrial institutions much more sympathetic to Indians than are institutions in England. He urged Indians in Europe to inform the Indian public through the press of the advantages offered students in Germany.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the complain of "Kurla Municipal Elections" there has appeared in your to-day's issue some information from your correspondent which is likely to create misunderstanding. Please, therefore, allow me an opportunity to lay the following before your readers:—

The New Municipal Board will come into existence from Monday next, and the President will be elected. On this election rests the future of the Municipality for the next three years. For the last three months the Municipality has not been able to pay the sweepers regularly.

I would like Mr. Bhathena to be elected as the new President of the Kurla Municipality. There are people who try to divide the people's party by creating doubts against the Parsi element. But they must not be heeded to. We are not there to look to the interest of a certain community. We—the People's party—have promised our constituencies that we are to care for the greater interest of the greater public. The party to which I belong, therefore, solidly supports Mr. Bhathena. Your correspondent has given two more names as candidates for the Monday election. This is Sir, to break our solidarity; and I would ask my party not to be led away by any such efforts on anybody's part. Your correspondent has also suggested certain names who he says are "aspiring" for the Chairmanship of different sub-committees. This is also far from truth. We are for the present concerned only with the election of the President. And when that is done we shall see whether our part is smooth or thorny. In the meanwhile let those who want good days for the Kurla Municipality support Mr. Bhathena.—Yours, etc.,

JAYANTILAL AMIN,
President.
Kurla Residents' Association.
Kurla, Aug. 4.

AVIATORS FORCED TO DESCEND MID-ATLANTIC

BIPLANE DESTROYED: AIRMEN RESCUED

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Warsaw.—A message from Hamburg says that the airmen Kubala and Idzikowski came down in the mid-Atlantic at 16-45 hours on August 4. Their biplane was destroyed, but the airmen were rescued by the German steamer "Samos."—Reuter.

INDIAN COASTAL SHIPPING

MR. HAJI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BILL

DEADSET BY EUROPEAN CHAMBER

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

During the three days allotted for discussion of the non-official bills in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly there will be one motion by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji for reference to the Select Committee of his Bill for Reservation of Coastal Traffic. The Bill was circulated at the end of the last Winter Session in Delhi for eliciting opinion of the commercial and other public bodies. A considerable volume of opinion has already been received both for and against the measure by the Commerce Department.

Mr. Haji is on a short visit to Simla in a press interview he meets some of the objections advanced by, what he calls interested bodies, but feels sure that the Bill has the support of the all Indian Chambers of Commerce and that the Assembly will by a majority vote for the measures being placed on the Statute Book. He said, "Although I have not officially received any opinions that have been collected on my Bill I have had opportunities of studing the opinions of the various Chambers of Commerce, both European and Indian, that have already appeared in the press. A perusal of these opinions has confirmed me in my conviction that the issue underlying the Bill is 'India's rights versus British interests.'"

Explaining the object of the measure he points out that it seeks to conserve carriage of goods and passengers from one port to another for ships, the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian. The company owing ships must have three-fourths of its share capital, its directorate and its managing agency recruited from the ranks of British Indian objects. Complete reservation is to be achieved in the course of five years by annual 20 per cent. elimination of the present foreign tonnage which has to-day under its monopolistic grip practically the whole of coastal trade of India.

HOLLOW ARGUMENTS.

Alluding to the argument advanced by the European Chambers in India that the British shipping monopoly has built up Indian coastal trade during the last 70 years Mr. Haji replies that this argument is similar to the one stating that because the administrators of India have built up its railways and postal and telegraph lines therefore the sons of soil should never disturb them but must remain for ever content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to more enterprising Englishmen. He adds we know the feelings with "which Indians regard those Englishmen who even to-day pretend that the Indian must leave everything to the Englishman who has in the past been such a generous worker in the interests of India. To these words must be added the actions which have prevented the Indian from ever being fit to manage the Government of his own country. We will have a political situation parallel to one prevailing in the Indian shipping world to-day."

Proceeding Mr. Haji points that the British shipping monopoly has flourished at the cost of the economic interests of India by keeping the Indian youth out of marine careers and by ousting the Indian ship owner from the coastal trade by means of rae wars deferred rebates and other devices so well-known to monopolist as a result of which this the country has lost large amounts of Indian capital calculated to be adequate enough for purchasing all ships necessary in the coasting trade of India. Moreover the monopoly being foreign agency of exploitation has never practised those well-known means by which national shipping tries to develop indigenous trades and industries. All attention has been centred upon making of more and more money by forced concentration of traffic at a few large ports and consequent neglect of smaller ports whose development would be a source of great strength to the economic future of India.

EVILS OF FOREIGN MONOPOLY.

Dwelling on other evil effects of foreign monopoly he refers to the transport of Indian deck passengers and says, "Almost all Indians travel as deck passengers and almost all deck passengers are Indians and when we remember that a number of Indians annually travelling by sea along the coast of India runs into hundreds of thousands it is clear that they contribute a large portion of revenues and yet the conditions under which they travel, after paying high rates of fares charged, are so unspeakable that it is a surprise why the Government do not regulate this traffic with greater amount of rigour than is practised now. Overcrowding, provision of bad food at high rates, insufficiency of water and inadequacy of sanitary arrangements and to crown all the unsympathetic attitude of those in charge, all these factors combine to make the lot of the Indian travellers by sea so pitiable and the maintnance of self-respect so utterly impossible that they provide very strong arguments, even if they were the only ones, for the creation and development of national mercantile marine for India."

Mr. Haji was even more vehement in defending his measure from the objections on economic grounds. The total drain of wealth from India to-day, in practically the total absence of national mercantile marine, amounts annually, he states, to about fifty crores of rupees of which more than ten crores are earned from the coastal trade alone, the remainder being accounted for by the carriage of overseas trade of the country. Such being the case it will be easily realised that the Coastal Reservation Bill purporting to keep within India the annual sum of tencrores of rupees in the course of five years is a very mild measure intended to lay down the foundations of national mercantile marine, which it is hoped in due course, will dominate the overseas carrying the in India the annual sum of ten crores of rupees for the poverty stricken India.

But it is argued by vested British interests that the Bill is calculated to harm the economic interests of India, as if the economic interests of India were safe in the hands of the British shipping monopoly."

MR. HAJI NOT DISCOURAGED.

Mr. Haji is however, not discouraged by these objection for he says he stands on the principle of reservation endorsed by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Capt. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All relevant facts were placed before this Committee by a large number of witnesses including representatives of trade and industrial associations, both European and Indian the Committee itself consisted of three European members and three Indians. Of the three Indians two were businessmen while a third was a distinguished member of the Assembly; of the Europeans besides the President one was a famous naval architect of England and the other represented British Shipping interests in India. To say that the Committee thus constituted made recommendations without bearing in mind the economic interests of India is a deliberate insult to the members of the Committee and a despicable attempt to throw dust in the eyes of public and cannot be too strongly condemned. Another unworthy argument advanced by Sir Charles Innes and repeated by European bodies against the coastal reservation is that it will be benefit some provinces of India at the cost of other provinces. This is an attempt to create provincial jealousies in the hope that such red herring will divert the attention of the Indian public from the main fact that to-day without reservation and in consequent absence of national mercantile marine Indian money amounting to crores every year falls coffers of Foreigners abroad.

It is argued that the profits of shipping are so meagre that Indians will be well-advised to leave this business alone, as if the British shipowners were so devoted to Indians that they are prepared to bear the whole brunt of it. That this is a mockery will be clear from the fact that the British shipping combine earns to declare for years together an average annual dividend of nine per cent. and carry forward every similar percentage amounting to large sums of money in the guise of over-depreciation. Insurance and other reserves but fortunately the necessity for possession by India of adequate national merchant marine has been fully realised and it is so well realised that the British vested interests will be well advised to reconsider their position in respect of this Bill unless of course they want to mar their own future prospects in this country.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S BETRAYAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me some space in your valuable paper?

One is grieved to find that the Bombay Legislative Council has pocketed the national insult by agreeing to co-operate with the Simon Commission. In doing so, Bombay's fair name is spoiled by the reactionaries who betrayed the country in order to meet their personal ends. But their disillusionment cannot be long in coming. Never-theless it is our duty to see that those who betrayed the country, should not be elected at the next General Election. Henceforth we should take care that the elected persons would safeguard the national honour at any cost.

The action of the two Ministers is to be most severely condemned. Why could they not follow the worthy example of the C.P. and Madras Ministers? If they could not follow their example, then the elected councilors should bring a censure motion on their action so that they would learn a good lesson. I hope that such motion will be brought soon.—Yours, etc.,

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY.

1 Khotachi Wadi, Bombay
No. 4, Aug. 4.
Aug. 4.

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INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE

(Continued from page 6).

fear of being detected. Not only this but in India there are such foreign grain-extracts in use for human consumption, which are either destroyed or used only for cattle-food in other civilised countries. A detailed account of such tragedies will lead us out of the way. But it can be said without the least hesitation that such occurrences are repeated daily and practically none of us is ignorant of this fact which I try to put here on paper. All this is to be attributed to want of proper control.

BAD FOOD-STUFF.

Our nation is getting weaker and weaker. Want of proper nourishment due to great poverty of our people is generally regarded as one of the causes. But none of us has perhaps thought of "want of proper nourishment" due to "want of pure food," even though one is prepared to pay for it. Either thought or "unthought" of this state of things exists and helps in bringing about the bodily weakness, lack of resistence and imperfect development of our nation. Is this not a very great national loss from the hygienic stand-point? But apart from this there is a direct economic loss to the country. A glance at the import statistics will show that year after year we bring in our country such inferior products for human consumption as have not the least nourishing value. Under this class are such as are actually destroyed or used only for cattle-food in other civilised countries. We pay for all such stuff in our good silver coins (gold coins we have practically none) which emigrate to exporting countries while we in return get products unfit for human consumption. What other word except the one "lost" can then be used while speaking of this money?

(To Be Continued).

FALSE PRESTIGE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT & BARDOLI

"Muslim Outlook" writes:—

The Bardoli issue is a purely economic one, for which the people are fighting by means of civil disobedience. They are now fighting to vindicate the right of civil disobedience, though even if they were doing so, there would be nothing illegal or unconstitutional in the movement.

The ethics of civil disobedience apart, it seems to us that it was, to put it on the lowest ground, impolitic for the Governor of Bombay, at the moment when a peaceful settlement seemed to be in sight to introduce so controversial, a matter into the dispute and insist on its treatment as the real issue. We are of opinion that the leaders of the movement are themselvs, in the interests of the peasants of Bardoli, on whom the strain of living in a virtual state of siege has almost reached breaking point, anxious for a settlement. The financial position has been guaranteed by Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt, and other public-spirited gentlemen. In these circumstances, it seems us that the Government of Bombay were exceedingly ill-advised to raise the issue of prestige and the maintenance of constituted authority, at a time when their main anxiety should have been, to put an end to a situation unparalleled in the history of any civilised country.

ENCOURAGING INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

GONDAL RAS SHALA

The opening ceremony of the Branch office of the Gondal Ras Shala Aushadalaya was performed in Bombay lately at the Pahumal Buildings. Dr. Popat Prabhuram presided. Vaidraj Hirjibhai eulogised the services of Raj Vaid Jivram of Gondal who he said was now conducting his Ras Sala for the service of humanity under the patronage of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. It was with a view to widen the beneficial activities of the Institution as also to serve the people of Bombay that that Branch was opened.

Mr. Ratilal Mody praised the Ayurvedic system and exhorted the audience to take to Ayurvedic medicines.

After some more speeches were made the President declared the Branch open to the public.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Council of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay held on 3rd August at the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital following resolution was passed:—That the Council of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay welcomes the efforts of Signatories of the letter addressed to the ophthalmic surgeons in India to inaugurate a society to be called the Ophthalmological Society of India and informs them that the Bombay Ophthalmological Society is prepared to undertake the work of holding the preliminary meeting in Bombay—a most central and convenient place of meeting for all—in the second or third week of December.

PRACTICAL BANKING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

War is the shocking callousness of post-war diplomacy and statesmanship in the unceremonious repudiation of solemn pledges and the shameless breach of trust. The world which was to be "made safe for democracy" still remains blind of the International Commonwealth, for in the words of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister of England, "democracy has to be made safe for the world." We cannot understand what else is the implication of this singular statement of the head of the Government of the "Greatest Power" in the world, than the portent of the brewing storm, the coming of the terrible war, more terrible in its effects and consequences.

ORIGIN OF KELLOGG PROPOSALS.

The origin of the present proposal for an international pact can be traced to the Briand-Kellogg negotiations towards the close of last year for a Franco-American bi-lateral treaty which was at the point of being solemnised, but was deferred as the United States desired that the benefits of such a treaty should extend to all nations by the execution of a multi-lateral treaty. Referring to this Senator Kellogg said in an important speech in an address to the Foreign Relations Committee: "This important and inspiring proposal was carefully and sympathetically studied by the Government of the United States. While we might have well hesitated to take the initiative in proposing such a treaty to Europe, the invitation from France afforded us an opportunity to examine anew the whole question of world peace and to determine in a practical manner how we could best co-operate. . . I warmly seconded M. Briand's proposition that war be formally renounced as an instrument of National policy, but suggested that instead of giving effect thereto in a bi-lateral treaty between France and the United States, an equivalent multi-lateral treaty be concluded among the principal powers of the world, open to adherence by any and all nations, thus extending throughout the world the benefits of a covenant originally suggested as between France and United States alone." The Briand proposal to which Senator Kellogg referred in the foregoing passage and equivalent to which is his multi-lateral pact provides:

"Firstly that the high contracting powers solemnly declare in the name of the French people and the people of the United States of America, that they condemn recourse to war and renounce it respectively as an instrument of their National policy towards each other."

"And secondly that the settlement of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise between France and the United States of America, shall never be sought by either side except by pacific means."

FRENCH RESERVATIONS.

While France was willing to contract this treaty with the United States of America, she betrayed want of courageous statesmanship and lack of self-confidence when the American Secretary of State proposed to France the extension of the scope of the treaty to bring within its fold the other nations of the world. Though France agreed in principle to the idea of a multi-lateral treaty, she, however, pointed out that treaty should provide for "the renunciation of wars of aggression, explaining that while France could conclude a bi-lateral treaty with the United States providing for the unqualified renunciation of war, the conclusion of a multi-lateral treaty presented certain difficulties in view of the obligations of France under the covenant of the League of Nations, treaties such as those signed at Locarno in October 1925 and other international conventions relating to guarantees of neutrality." The French Government also pointed out that the League of Nations had adopted a resolution in September 1927 condemning "aggressive war" as an international crime. In these circumstances France expressed the opinion that the proposed anti-war treaty be so framed as to cover only "wars of aggression." America naturally could not agree to this narrow limitation of what must be an agreement to eliminate war altogether from international politics, and Senator Kellogg did not hesitate to record his objection to this French proposal. He declared with emphasis: "My objection to limiting the scope of an anti-war treaty to mere wars of aggression is based partly on a very real disinclination to see the ideal of world peace qualified in any way, and partly upon the absence of any satisfactory definition of the word "aggressor" or the phrase "wars of aggression." It is difficult for me to see how a definition could not be agreed upon which would not be open for abuse." He went a step further and observed that "if members of the League of Nations could not, without violating the terms of the covenant, agree among themselves and with the United States to renounce war as an instrument of National policy, it seemed idle to discuss either bi-lateral or multi-lateral treaties unreservedly renouncing war."

(To Be Continued.)

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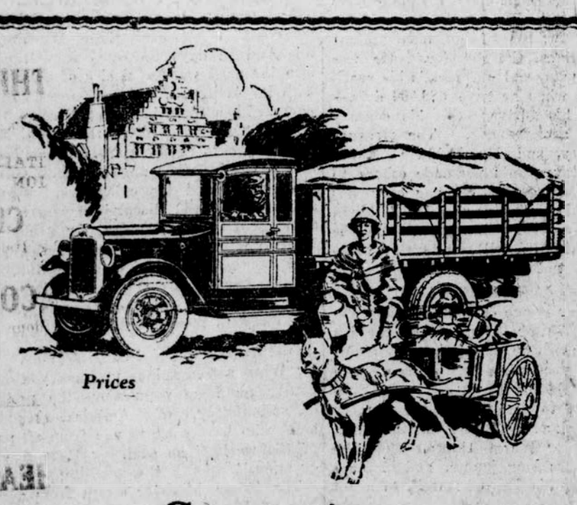

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ASIATIC FEDERATION OF LABOUR

MR. M. HUQ ON ITS NEED

The need for an Asiatic Federation of Labour was emphasised by Mr. Mahabubul Huq of Calcutta who after attending the recent International Labour Conference as adviser to Indian Labour Delegate returned to India on Friday.

Mr. Huq said "The International Labour Conference at Geneva offers an opportunity of meeting various representatives of Governments, Employers and workers of those states which are members of the International Labour Office. The Workers' delegates from Eastern countries are now seriously thinking of creating an Asiatic Federation of Labour and this is an opportune moment for ushering it into existence. Besides creating a moral effect on the minds of different delegates and advisers and an aggrieved party for the redress of its grievances must mainly depend on its own efforts.

The Indian Government delegates in important matters invariably showed an attitude of benevolent neutrality but India needs sanction by legislative measures to the various conventions which still remain unratified. The Indian Labour leaders must in future make it a point to send some of them to Europe every year to study labour problems activities and office management of different Unions there as in this respect Europe has much to teach Asia.

Referring to the withdrawal of Indian delegates from Commonwealth Labour Conference he said that action did not create any good impression on the British public. The said withdrawal should have taken place just when the motion for accepting no resolution was passed.

Now at this critical moment concluded Mr. Huq if India is to get Dominion Status the supreme need is for Hindus and Muslims to show united front, before Commission and Br. public. On this alone salvation of India depends.

HON MR PATEL AND BARDOLI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please give the hospitality of your columns to the following:—

Some time in the month of May last Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the present President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, wrote an open letter to the Hon. Mr. Patel to resign his post of President of the Legislative Assembly on the Bardoli issue on the ground that the latter represents Gujarat and is himself an agriculturist. The Hon. Mr. Patel sat silent and at last wrote the memorable Open Letter to Mahatma Gandhi wherein he mentioned 'inter alia' that as the Bardoli matter was 'not one with which the Government of India were directly concerned he could not avail of the convention—of the President's privilege of securing H. E. the Viceroy's intervention for the benefit of the people as evidenced by H. E.'s visit to Gujarat after the disastrous floods of last year—established by him, in favour of the Bardoli peasants.

Thereafter the Hon. Mr. Patel sat silent. Now it is well-known that the Bardoli question has assumed an importance which has rendered necessary the support and intervention not only of the Government of India but also of the Secretary of State for Idia. At this juncture in the history of the Bardoli struggle when his intercession with H. E. the Viceroy on the strength of the convention established by him is imperatively necessary is it not proper that he should be exerting his influence rather than visiting Rangoon and enjoying the hospitality of the Council there? That too late at a time when the Government with all the force that it can command is prepared to launch on a repressive policy if its terms are not accepted within a couple of days.

If the combined efforts of the Hon. D. B. Harilal Desai and the Sura members of the Legislative Council towards the Bardoli settlement were not to bear fruit within the prescribed time what does the Hon. Mr. Patel propose to do? Would he allow the Bardoli peasants to suffer without exerting his influence either way? Does the Hon. Mr. Patel think that he has done his duty to the peasants for whom he so feelingly wrote by offering Rs. 1000/- per month. People would expect him to be striving for an amicable settlement together with the other stalwarts and aiding them in and facilitating their work much maligned though the latter are.

Does the Hon. Mr. Patel who takes credit for H. E.'s visit in the flood-stricken parts of Gujarat fight shy at a time when, according to him, he would have been most serviceable to the Bardoli peasants by exercising his privileges with H. E. the Viceroy.

May I appeal through your columns to his constituents to bring pressure to bear upon the Hon. Mr. Patel to exercise his privileges as President of the Legislative Assembly and especially the convention referred to in his letter for the benefit of the Bardoli peasants before it is too late, in case the present efforts at compromise of the Bardoli dispute were not to fructify?—Yours etc.

PASSING AWAY OF TILE MAGNATE

LATE MR. A. B. PINTO

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, July 24.

On Monday, 23rd July, 1928, after a brief illness there passed away Mr. A. B. Pinto, one of the great tile magnates of Mangalore. He was also a keen agriculturist and coffee planter. By sheer dint of hard labour, integrity and perseverance, he rose to be the sole proprietor of a big and leading tile factory known as "Messrs. A. B. Pinto and Sons" who have a branch office in Mazgaon, Bombay.

His funeral was very largely attended both by clergy and laity and was interred in the Cathedral.

THANA CORPORATOR CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 1.

Mr. Ranadive, the First Class Magistrate, Thana, delivered judgment on Monday last in a case in which Mr. Herji Jadhavji, a Councillor of the Thana Municipality, stood charged under Sections 342 and 327 of the I. P. C.

Bala Bama Mhatia, a cartman of Davle Taluka, Kalyan, lodged the above complaint on 6th June, 1928, alleging that while he was passing by the accused's shop of grocery which is situated in Bazaar Peth, Thana, on the morning of the 3rd June last, the accused came down from his shop, caught hold of his hand, took him into his shop and asked him to put his thumb-impression to his Khata; and on the complainant saying that he had paid all his dues, the accused belaboured him by giving four or five slaps on the complainant's face and neck; and the accused further said to the complainant: "If you don't put the thumb-impression, I shall break your ribs."

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defence story was that complainant had gone to the accused's shop on the day in question to ask for a loan of Rs. 10 for the purchase of cloth. But the accused refused to advance any fresh loan as the complainant had not cleared his past arrears. Accused further warned the complainant that if he failed to pay his part dues, he would get his cart and bullocks attached as soon as the Court re-opened after vacation. Accused, therefore, submitted that it was sheer out of revenge that this false complaint was lodged and that complainant was put up by some relative of his or some trade rival.

The complainant appeared in person, while the accused was defended by Mr. W. A. Rege, pleader, Thana.

The learned Magistrate refused to accept the defence story, which, he said, was unnatural and finding the complainant's story to be a true and correct one convicted the accused under both the charges and sentenced him to suffer 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 327 and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 342.

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD

SHERWOOD FORESTERS ANNEX TROPHY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Defeating Dalhousie by two goals to nil the Sherwood Foresters won this evening the Indian Football Association Shield for a third year in succession.

More than 30,000 persons witnessed the game which was presided over by the Governor of Bengal. Lady Jackson distributed the Shield and medals.—A. P.

FOR SORES OF ALL SORTS Zam-Buk

WHATEVER your skin trouble you will find Zam-Buk absolutely reliable. This wonderful balm will heal anything from a simple cut, rash, or pimple to graver trouble like fiery eczema, ulcers or poisoned wounds.

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BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 6 1928

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LONDON LETTER

FARCE OF COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 5.

I regret, but I cannot help, that respected champions of India's interests say from time to time: "I cannot understand Field being so unfriendly; he has been slating me again in his cursed London Letter."

I can only defend myself, as Demophilos did, by answering:—"May this pen be consumed with fire, may this hand be withered that holds it, if for personal affection or private interest I abandon the interest and affection I bear to the People."

I can honestly say that I never withhold praise from men and women because they differ from me in politics or strength of language. I praise this government official, that Tory lecturer, this Liberal individualist, that Labour official, for some unanticipated demonstration of backbone.

To make these certificates of any value, I must decry the weakness of the timid, or the wavering of the, often excusably, worn-out and persecuted champions of human rights. We have an army to advance; we have a campaign to win; it is idle to talk of friendship or politeness.

WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH.

To people thinking as I think, it came, as can well be believed, with the greatest gratification that Mr. Chaman Lall and Mr. C. F. Andrews should have last night stated the case for Free India without compromise, and refused to retire from the demand at the urgent request of the British Labour Party.

The Committee Rooms of the House of Commons have witnessed gatherings of vital moment to the history of public causes: but I venture to say that none have been of more moment to the democracies of the various British territories than that of Wednesday evening.

While in the Indian delegation to the so-called Commonwealth Conference called by the British Labour Party (ominous word, "Commonwealth") there are men of unflinching courage, like Mr. Bose of the Jharia coalfield and Mr. Al-Huq of Bengal, the moderateness represented here by the Besant-Andrews philosophy seems to us very dangerous to the Indian cause in such crisis.

All the more is our satisfaction that even the moderate and conciliatory Mr. Andrews refused to go back on the expressed and unanimous claim of democratic India for complete independence.

As to Dewan Chaman Lall, it would not have been surprising if a young politician, faced by all the artifices of the wise old birds of the British Labour Party with whom he has elected to throw in his lot, should have bent a little before their caressing or their bullying. If he felt inclined to that course, for a brief moment, he fully recovered from the danger; and he asserted the Indian India view with strength and vigour.

SRINIVAS I ENGAR'S WORK.

Before giving details of the "Conference." it is necessary to describe the new Indian atmosphere in London and the country, the combined product of the untiring work of Mr. Saklatvala and his colleagues Drs. Vakil and Bhat, of the activities of the Workers' Welfare League and other "100 per cent." bodies, and let this be clearly understood) the new spirit breathed into the mass by the arrival and strenuous labours of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar.

After a long and inexcusable neglect of our constant plea for organisation and propaganda in England and Europe, Mr. Iyengar arrived, with the power and the ability to establish groups of the Indian National Congress. He has worked like a Titan to organise the nucleus of young Indian students into a real and business-like movement. At a committee meeting held last week the regulations of the branch of the I. N. C. were drafted; While a meeting more in the nature of a general meeting is being held here tomorrow night.

I may say in passing that one of the strongest personalities (as well as charming persons) in the movement will turn out to be Miss Noorjhan Yusouf, an M.A. of Lucknow University, now studying in London for further degrees.

MR. MAXTON STARTS OPERATIONS.

Mr. Iyengar has therefore been doing work of the first value to India. He has been doing it in a broad spirit, inviting and welcoming help from every quarter; and he has been doing it with a business efficiency that is refreshing, after many bitter experiences of slipshod work by some Indians. Associated with all his excellent activities, as well as with the big meeting for the League against Imperialism on Saturday next, is the now celebrated Mr. Maxton. This erewhile slumbering tiger-cub has at last got irritated by the treachery of many of his fellow denizens of the Westminster Menagerie, and has awakened in the fully revealed capacity of a roaring independdent. How they will muzzle him is beyond my comprehension. Perhaps, finding it difficult, they will refrain and confine themselves to slandering him.

ACTION AND REACTION.

With new blood and new spirit in the Indian independence movement, would it not have been damnable to have found the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Conference ready to compromise on fundamentals? Why should such a possibility come into our minds? For excellent reasons.

Mr. Chaman Lall arrives here with the definite resolve to ally himself, like Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale, with the very forces of Reaction inside the Labour movement that Indian Labour and left-wing Labour here have had to fight for the past five years. He has told a representative of the Workers' Welfare League that a fraternal delegate to the A. I. T. U. C. put it quite plainly to the Indian organisers that if they did not break with the pestilential Workers' Welfare League the T. U. movement of England would be unable to co-operate. He also added (whether on his own or inspired by the T. U. caucus) that the W. W. L. I. was only a paper body, while the General Council had wealth and power. They may have wealth (very small wealth), but they have darned little power; except to get honest men turned out of employment. What power they have is being gradually undermined and transferred to the left wing, as is proved by the current elections of miners' executives.

BETRAYAL OF THE LEAGUE.

Saklatvala has openly castigated such tactics in his recent attack. He said: "If it is so, that co-operation is refused by an ostensibly working-class organisation save on term so humiliating, Messrs. Joshi and Chaman Lall, had they exercised their self-respect, would have said 'Goodbye, then! We will not work with you! We will not break with those who have worked loyally with us and for us for years past.'' Not saying that, but crawling to their heel, with humbly wagging tail, for a pat on the bowed head, and a sop thrown down at their feet. I indict as total loss of self-respect. The whole of India must now declare that the A. I. T. U. C. shall have nothing to do with any fraternal delegations that dare to impose conditions on their hosts, and to divide Indians from Indians."

ANALOGIES.

Therefore it was felt that the thing that Joshi and Chaman Lall ought to do was to redeem their surrender by now resuming relations with the League and letting the General Council know that it was going to do so. It was unnecessary to break with the General Council; nothing in the League agency ever prohibited co-operation with the General Council, which had often been effected by the League itself. But the needs of India called for the presence here of reliable agents full of the Indian mentality and the Indian soul, such as the W. W. L. I. have always been.

Now, as the Labour Party and the Trade Union caucus are bodies as close as shirt and skin, the dangerous surrender of Indians (to which Mr. Chaman Lall was a party) would, it was referred, extend to the political work associated with the Comonwealth Conference. The word Commonwealth itself reveals the careful trickery of the band Messrs. MacDonald, Lansbury and Henderson all belong to. These are, for all their pretences, dead opposed to the freedom of Egypt, India or China, and cloak the opposition with the illusory terms of democracy. They keep the trade union and Labour masses in ignorance, as far as they can, of the fact that the rule of Britain or any other Empire was, as it remains, the very contrary of a Commonwealth, either of citizens or of States. Take Iraq, Kenya, or Malaya; British Guiana or Malta, where comes in the community idea or even the idea of democracy? The word is a deliberate attempt to deceive and to put through, under false titles, a diluted and tolerated plan of British Imperialism. In a word this is nothing but an Imperial Conference.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

As an illustration of the methods of the conveners of this Conference we may take the case of Canada and of Ireland. In the former country, the Labour Party of Canada had up to recently contained a majority of the same type as that which rules the Labour Party "at home." The dissidents were then a Minority Party. The British Labour Party felt quite safe in inviting the Labour Party of Canada to send the one and only delegation from that immense stretch of British territory to the Conference. He duly arrived, in time for the conference, but what had happened meanwhile? The minority had become the majority, and had appointed a left wing representative. Here comes in the Democracy and Majority Rule of the British Labour mandarins. They approved the splitting away of the ex-Majority into an "Independent Labour Party" of Canada. Misnomer, indeed, is this; for the meaning of the historical I. L. P. is "Independent of Liberalism," whereas the Canadian Rump means "Independent of the Labour Party." It is instructive to note how easily the Britons overcome their hydrophobia against "National Minority Movements," once minority spells reaction. They took the opinion of this Minority; and they refused to admit to their precious Conference the legally appointed delegates elected and sent in response to their unqualified invitation!

In the same way in Ireland, the only people invited were the reactionaries who oppose the Republican movement there; though they are a diminished and defeated party at the recent elections, while the Republicans are an increased and nearly dominant party in the Free State. Thus the only advocates of India's complete independence from Canada or Ireland are carefully excluded from the deliberations.

IRELAND AS AN EXAMPLE.

The leader of the Irish Labour delegation is Mr. Tom Johnson with whom some of your readers may already be familiar. They may remember that this defeated leader of the anti-Republican trade unions, when he last stood for the Dail, was opposed by Jim Larkin. Saklatvala went to Dublin to assist Larkin and to oppose Tom Johnson. The Irish people elected Larkin and put Johnson out of his seat. Naturally, the constitutionalist and democratic British Labour Party selects him to be the mouthpiece of the will of Ireland.

DANGERS FROM THE START.

Mr. Jinnah (who is still an admirer of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) is reported to have stated that the Labour Party here had faith in the moderation and reasonableness of Messrs. Bakhale and Chaman Lall and proposed that they should be the chief speakers for India. The whole idea seems to have been to cause the Conference to be reasonable, take an excellent opportunity of cementing the friendship of Britons and Indians, and so on, which would mean the discussion of the conditions under which the Simonian and Imperial ideal could be made tolerable. Luckily the Delegation did not fall for this taffy. Fortunately Bose undertook a great and difficult fight against this hugger-mugger. Ultimately Chaman Lall arrived at the twelfth hour and agreed to work in unity with his colleagues, with Saklatvala and the programme of the League.

The Indian group was placed under the leadership of Chaman Lall, who framed a strong plan of action, demanding that the Conference must assert India's equal and undiluted rights in a Commonwealth.

It is stated that Messrs. Henderson and Lansbury and Lord Olivier have been almost at the point of breaking with Chaman Lall, in the ineffectual effort to cause this demand to be dropped.

ALL RIGHT IN THE END.

Chaman Lall, on the contrary, eventually issued an instruction to all the Indian delegates, including of course Messrs. Andrews and Bakhale, that they must leave the Conference and refuse co-operation if the complete independence resolution of the Congress were rejected as the basis of co-operation.

The Conference met yesterday evening. At the outset it was given out that no resolutions were to be discussed. The procedure laid down by the conveners reduced the proceedings to speech making. This did not alter the purpose or attitude of the delegation. After Mr. Henderson's speech Mr. Andrews was called upon, and those who trembled for the implications inherent in religious and philosophic attitude received a most pleasant surprise. It is safe to say that the British Labourites received an equivalent shock. Speaking for some time on the moral aspect of the question, Mr. Andrews turned to the political demand of India. He said that the T. U. Congress has unmistakably and unanimously supported the demand for the complete independence of India and he could not agree to dilute or modify the demand.

This was a most praiseworthy demonstration of loyalty. In vain did Mr. Snell reintroduce the mollifying suggestions of the great opportunity that was being missed, and that would be lost to India (bosh), if the delegation went away without subscribing to the idea of federation within the Empire.

Diwan Chaman Lall, in a speech lasting seventy minutes, reiterated the arguments for independence and the reasons for adhering to the claim. In the end he thanked the promoters for their courtesy in inviting Indians to their Conference, but regretted that the delegation must withdraw from it, as it did not support or recognise the views of the Indian masses. The whole delegation then withdrew and proceeded to confer together as to their subsequent procedure.

CARE OF THE HAIR

VENTILATION THE GREATEST NEED

Spanish women, whose luxuriant tresses are one of their greatest attractions, never brush the hair, in fact a hair-brush, such as we know it, is seldom even seen on the dressing table of a Spanish beauty. The comb is her means of beautifying the hair, and it is used regularly for ten or fifteen minutes every night and morning. And it is this treatment that will be most beneficial to the hair, whether it be dry or greasy during summertime.

For the greatest need of the hair at such a time is ventilation and the necessary amount can only be obtained by combing.

Whether bobbed, shingled, or long the hair should be combed from underneath upwards towards the forehead. Never be afraid that you will put your "waves" out of place for the more the hair is combed the greater will be its vitality, and the deeper the waves will become. Combing induces a wave in hair that has a natural kind and will if persever with often give a fluffy waviness to the straightest hair.

WHEN COMBING.

When combing start at the nape of the neck and comb towards the forehead then from the ears on either side and comb towards the middle of the head. Allow the air to circulate through the hair and it will not only gain in vitality but the roots will not become several shades darker than the ends, which is so often the case with hair, especially when it is fair or auburn that lacks proper ventilation.

Very dry hair always become brittle during a heat wave, and should be given a warm oil bath before shampooing. A little pure olive oil should be used and after being slightly warmed, well rubbed into the scalp with the tips of the fingers and allowed to soak into the roots before the shampoo is given. Hair treated in this way will be beautifully bright and glossy after shampooing.

Very greasy hair will be greatly improved by the occasional application of a tonic containing bay rum. The tonic should be well rubbed into the roots and a good brushing given to distribute it over the hair.

Hair that is exceptionally greasy can be much improved by an occasional dry shampoo of finely powdered orrisroot. Sprinkle the powder after passing it through a fine sieve over the hair and brush out with a clean, dry brush till every particle of powder has been removed.

RATLAM'S NEW HOSPITAL

VICEROY LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE

VICEROY'S CAMP, Jaipur Aug. 4.

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy made at the laying of the foundation-stone of the hospital at Ratlam yesterday:—

It has given me the greatest pleasure, Your Highness, to accept your cordial invitation to visit your State and to lay the foundation-stone of your new hospital, and I recall with pleasant memories the occasion on which Your Highness was among those who first greeted me on my arrival in India. Before laying this stone, I would wish to say what gratification it gives me to know that Your Highness is taking such interest in the development of your State, and is showing so warm a solicitude for the welfare of your subjects. In the course of my visits to many States I have been glad to note the serious attention which is being paid to the provision of medical relief and have been struck by the high standard of hospital buildings and equipment. I congratulate your Highness on your decision to erect a new hospital on this well-chosen site and I know that you will do all in your power by appointing an adequate and efficient staff and by taking a personal interest in its administration to ensure its success. It will bring to your Highness the double satisfaction of being the happy means of commemorating your mother's name and of securing health and happiness to the sick and suffering. I will now ask Your Highness's permission to lay the foundation stone and in doing so I wish this new institution a long and useful life.—A. P.

MAN AND PIPE INSEPARABLE

HOW BALDWIN KEEPS FIT

Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is a man of many interesting complexities, who has succeeded in mixing pigs, poetry, politics and primroses. He is perhaps the most unusual man who has ever occupied this greatest of all positions in the mightiest of empires.

Before starting this sketch of the man, writes an interviewer in an American magazine, I mentally vowed that under no circumstances should I be drawn into mentioning his famed cheery-wood pipe. English cartoonists earn a reasonable part of their salaries by its daily depiction and every young reporter seizes upon it for "the human touch." That pipe has been overworked.

PIPE AND MAN INSEPARABLE.

But as I sat chatting with the Premier, while he puffed away at his tobacco, it grew upon me that the characteristics generally attributed to his and the characteristics of his pipe are inseparable.

Mr. Baldwin's liking for pigs and rural life almost stampede one into saying that he is essentially a country gentleman, but I think that characterisation would be incorrect. He is such a curious mixture of many things that it is difficult to place him exactly.

He is equally at home with his pigs or in a palace; he is proficient in big business, finance, politics and statesmanship; he likes detective stories and knows the classics; he will quote the latest limerick or repeat a bit of Horace in the original; he is a blunt, plain speaker who dislikes oratory and yet in some of his speeches one finds the highest touches of oratorical art: he has an exceedingly practical mind but at the same time he has the instincts of the poet and the dreamer and the philosopher.

LONGS FOR ACTIVITY.

"If I should quit politics," he told me, "I think I probably should go back to business and try to make some money like the rest of the world. I don't know that I should be entirely happy doing nothing after all these years of political activity. I might like it for a while, for have a lot of back reading to do, but I am afraid that ultimately I should have to get back into harness."

Happiness for the life of money alone does not interest the Premier. He was once a rich man, and one recalls his sacrifice in 1919, when he gave 600,000 dols.—one fifth of his fortune—to his country and did it anonymously. The treasury needed money, and Mr. Baldwin hoped that his gesture would persuade others to give what they could. No one ever has challenged this statement that Mr. Baldwin intended to conceal his name from the world in making this gift, but such a beneficence could not be kept unknown.

STROLL AS RECREATION.

The Premier is one of the hardest working men in Whitehall. He is on the job from early morning until late at night, and his only recreation during the week is a brisk walk before breakfast. On Sundays he goes to Chequers, the country home of England's Prime Ministers—a sort of summer White House. There he reads and takes long jaunts, and if there are pigs along his line of march, so much the better.

"I can do twenty miles on my head, when I am fit," he remarked with a laugh. "I ordinarily walk eight or nine miles on a Sunday."

Mr. Baldwin keeps exceptionally close contact with Government affairs and the House of Commons. In fact, he is the first Premier in many years who has not delegated his leadership of the House frequently to others.

"The House of Commons is like a fickle woman," he explained. "If you do not woo her persistently she will become jealous and get out of hand, but if you pay her constant court she will always be sweet and smiling."

The House, both his own followers and the opposition, frankly like Mr. Baldwin; they may not always agree with him, but they like him. They approve of his plain, blunt way and admire his transparent honesty.

Because of his onerous duties Mr. Baldwin does not get as much real home life as he would like, but he is a man very much in love with his able wife, and she is a real helpmate. I do not mean that she takes a hand in affairs of state, though she knows what is going forward, but she is always at his side to cheer and encourage him.

KEEPING SECRETS.

"There is one thing about my wife," he told me with real pride, "and that is she knows how to keep a secret. You can tell her anything you like with the perfect certainty that it will be safe in her keeping."

The Premier took a pull at the old cherrywood and added with a twinkle in his eye:

"I'm like that, too. I never talk about private affairs. When people try to quiz me I put on a stolid expression. The result is that some of them get the idea I am stupid, but I had rather be considered stupid than have to give away secrets."

OLD NEW YORK.

I have said that Mr. Baldwin is a man of imagination. Listen to this.

"I like New York. When I was a lad, back in 1890, I lived there for a time. I loved the old city, from the Battery up to Gramercy Park—what a world of romance was there! And what emotions it awakened to come upon that little Colonial church with the cross upon it, standing almost as the gate of one of the world's greatest marks. (He was referring to old St. Paul's in lower Broadway). But when I was back again, in 1923, I found that old New York had all but disappeared, and most of the familiar landmarks had been erased. What a pity! I experienced a feeling of personal loss."

BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON.

And again:

"What a beautiful place Washington is! And in days to come it will grow into the most wonderful city of the world, with its Arlington, its monuments and its parks. Then there is Mount Vernon. How lovely? One paces along the porch, looking down onto the Potomac, and one seems to see within that ancient house George Washington and his colleagues, sipping at their port and discussing—what? One wonders if in those ancient days they saw in their mind's eye anything of the America of to-day with its teeming millions which sweep across a great continent."

The Premier's trend of thought carried him down to the present.

PROBLEM IN POPULATION.

"What a tremendous problem you have with your huge population—the problem of assimilating, of Americanizing the hosts who have come to you from all parts of the world," he said. "It is a vital question."

The Prime Minister comes from a long line of Wesleyan preachers and Quaker missionaries. In fact, one of his Quaker ancestors, Thomas Chalkley, went out to Philadelphia in Colonial days to preach the gospel. The influence of these religious forefathers still tells in the life of Mr. Baldwin. He believes in God and in prayer, and looks for spiritual aid in carrying his great burdens of office.

"I believe," he said, "that it is impossible for any person to go through life bearing a great responsibility and not break under it, unless there is Divine guidance."

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